TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 72-50 (22-10). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 73-61 (23-16). LONDON: Sunny. Temp. 73-55 (22-13). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 70-62 (21-17). CHANNEL: Smooth. ROME: Partly cloudy. Temp. 84-64 (29-18). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 77-57 (25-14). Yesterday's temp. 75-65 (24-13).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 7 S | Libya ..... 9 Piast.
Belgium ..... 10 B.F. | Luxembourg ..... 10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax) ..... 9 P | Morocco ..... 1.20 Dh.
Denmark ..... 1.75 D.Kr. | Netherlands ..... 2.35 Flor.
France ..... 1.60 Fr. | Nigeria 2/6
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Great Britain ..... 7½ P | Portugal ..... 6 Esc.
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Italy ..... 150 Lire | Turkey ..... 4.25 T.L.
Lebanon ..... 75 P. | U.S. Military 80-20
Yugoslavia ..... 3.60 D.

No. 27,560 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1971 Established 1887

Thieu Won't Halt Election Despite A One-Man Race

By Peter Osnos

SAIGON, Aug. 24 (WP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu let it be known today that he has no intention of postponing the Oct. 3 election in which he now stands unopposed.

The newspaper Tin Song, privately financed by a close aide to Mr. Thieu and a favored outlet for the president's views, carried a full account of yesterday's meeting of the National Security Council in which Mr. Thieu said there was no question of putting off the presidential balloting. The report was seen as an authoritative indication that Mr. Thieu has decided on a policy of firmness in response to the furor caused by the withdrawal of General Duong Van (Big) Minh and Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky from the race.

Opposition political circles have been buzzing with proposals for a compromise solution that might reopen the way to a contested election. In withdrawing yesterday, Mr. Ky called on Mr. Thieu to resign and allow a caretaker government to handle the balloting.

No Public Comment

But the president, who has made no public comment so far on the developments of the past five days, shows no signs of wavering. Some statement from Mr. Thieu is expected, however.

The text of the National Security Council session was also intended to show that Mr. Thieu has the solid backing of senior military commanders.

Gen. Pham Van Phu at the meeting said the majority of soldiers are opposed to tying Mr. Thieu's hands in any way. Other generals at the meeting expressed similar sentiments and one was quoted as threatening intervention if the army decided that "troubles in the rear are not favorable to the lives of soldiers fighting in the front."

There have been persistent rumors that mass demonstrations would be organized by students, Buddhists or disabled veterans to protest Mr. Thieu's determination to rig the election, but none have developed so far.

Death by Burning

In Da Nang today, one war veteran immolated himself and left behind letters linking the move to political developments. A week ago another Vietnamese veteran burned himself to protest what was then Mr. Ky's exclusion from the ballot.

There is no doubt, however, that Vietnamese and American authorities are concerned about the possibility of trouble.

The U.S. Command placed all 220,000 American servicemen in Vietnam on "gray" alert during daylight hours and "yellow" alert at night.

A "yellow" alert restricts the personnel to their places of work or their billets during non-work-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Asserts No Coup Seen In Saigon

But Speculation Is 'Understandable'

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (WP).—U.S. officials sought today to insulate American personnel in South Vietnam from the simmering political situation there, which some fear could boil over in the next few days.

American forces were placed on a "gray alert" that will keep them close to their barracks. State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey described this as an effort to forestall anti-American demonstrations by "dissident elements" in connection with the parliamentary elections scheduled for Sunday.

Beyond this immediate concern there seemed to be an effort to forestall any appearance of U.S. involvement should some faction be tempted to stage a coup against President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Officials here rated chances for a coup as extremely low today, but all of them were quick to note that in Vietnam things can change rapidly. Specialists said that no faction now appears to have sufficient military backing to stage a successful coup. They said they believed there would have to be a change in the political atmosphere and a more generalized dissatisfaction to make a coup possible.

No Evidence

Mr. McCloskey, at the regular noon briefing at the State Department, said that a coup d'état "would be a most unfortunate development, obviously."

He volunteered that he had noted what he called "speculation that coup efforts may be mounted." While U.S. officials said they had no evidence that a coup was in the offing, Mr. McCloskey said, "it is an understandable speculation . . . because of the political dissatisfac-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

United Press International.

GERMAN AGENDA—Federal cabinet meeting yesterday in Bonn to discuss Berlin. From left, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, Chancellor Willy Brandt, Chancellery Minister Horst Ehmke and State Secretary Egon Bahr.

GATT Partners Assail American Trade Measures

By Jonathan C. Randal

GENEVA, Aug. 24 (WP).—The major trading partners of the United States today bitterly denounced President Nixon's protective trade measures as illegal, but stopped well short of adopting retaliatory action against the 10 percent surcharge on American imports.

Instead, all major members of the 78-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—grouping the non-Communist world's trading community—agreed to set up a working party to study the effects of the U.S. measures. All 15 speakers at the emergency session, called to discuss the U.S. measures, stressed the need to avoid escalating the already dangerous situation into a major trade war—although those words were diplomatically eschewed.

Nathaniel Samuels, deputy under secretary of state for economic affairs, did next to nothing to meet America's trade partners' call for clarification of the duration of the surcharge or Washington's conditions for its repeal.

Rather, he reiterated the line first stated by President Nixon himself in stressing that the surcharge was a "temporary measure." Its duration, he said, "will be related obviously to the speed and effectiveness with which collectively we can deal with the circumstances that dictated its use."

Indeed Mr. Samuels, who was well prepared for the barrage of criticism and demands for the surcharge's repeal, admitted that "my government has not invoked a particular article" of the GATT rules. He said bluntly that "the trade and monetary situation to which we address ourselves, and in which every country has a fundamental stake, transcends any particular article" of the trade regulations.

But speaker after speaker charged that the U.S. trade measures were not only in violation of GATT rules, but also unfair because they were designed to force compliance with Washington's demands for revaluation of the Japanese yen and major European currencies.

Sir Max Brown, the British delegate, noted—with the merely gradual erosion of the dollar's value on major money markets possibly in mind—that "the U.S. trade measures might have the result of impeding desirable financial changes in that countries might be unwilling to make [these] changes while facing the surcharge."

He cautioned that the U.S. measures "at the same time might prevent currencies from reaching their proper levels."

Ralf Dahrendorf, foreign trade commissioner for the Common Market, said the six-nation group "declares firmly" it did not intend to bargain with the United States until the surcharge was lifted. He also criticized proposed congressional legislation on the Domestic International Sales Corporation export credit system and the job development tax credit now limited to purchases of U.S. capital equipment.

He complained that the surcharge affected 88 percent of Common Market exports to the United States and said Washington was trying to solve non-trade problems with discriminatory trade measures.

Mr. Dahrendorf stressed that the temporary use of the surcharge was "not appropriate" and "should be replaced as quickly as possible by other domestic measures to remedy the real causes of the deterioration of the [U.S.] balance of payments."

He left no doubt that the Common Market felt that the real cause was less the trade imbalance—as Mr. Samuels claimed—than the growing "net capital outflows" to finance direct American investment overseas. The U.S. trade restrictions, he said in the first such outright criticism of U.S. overseas investment,

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 3)

Dollar Weaker In Europe; Wall St. Climbs

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The dollar weakened against most European currencies today. Trading was calm and orderly, but a report that the International Monetary Fund is proposing substantial revaluations for America's trading partners unsettled the market.

Wall Street, meanwhile, resumed its buoyant path and carried the key Dow Jones industrial average past the 900 level, a significant breach in the view of some market technicians, to 904.13 for a day's gain of 11.75. Details page 7.

Papadopoulos Reorganizes His Cabinet

ATHENS, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Premier George Papadopoulos dismissed his entire 30-man cabinet today and prepared for a drastic overhaul of his military government, government sources said today. They said a new cabinet would take office tomorrow.

Mr. Papadopoulos demanded and got the resignations at a normal cabinet meeting today, the sources said. He then met the cabinet again to announce his plans for a sweeping reorganization.

Political observers said the most dramatic aspect of the dismissals was the fact Mr. Papadopoulos plans to shift some of his closest former military collaborators from the center of power.

The sources said that among the men who will leave the cabinet are seven former army colonels who played key roles in the military takeover in 1967 and now hold the titles of secretary-general in seven different ministries.

Although they resigned their commissions, the seven actually exercised final authority in the ministries, the sources said. Mr. Papadopoulos plans to name them as administrators of seven Greek areas, the sources said.

Only two ministers, Deputy Premier Stylianos Pattakos and Coordination Minister Nickolas Makarezos, were reported staying in office.

Three secretaries-general — charged with responsibilities for information, tourism and sport—will retain their posts, the sources said.

The transfer of the seven former colonels to the governorships of seven new territories is part of Mr. Papadopoulos's plans for decentralization of the government, sources said. They said the seven men would completely run the territories.

One of the men who will lose his cabinet portfolio, the sources said, is George Georgalas, deputy minister to the premier and, until now, acting minister of the press. Observers said he would go to another post. He was recently the target of newsmen's criticism for his role in an unpopular press law.

Storks Predict A Hard Winter

PARIS, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—It's going to be a long, hard winter, according to a peculiarly French breed of bird watchers—stork spotters.

Flocks of storks have suddenly left their summer nesting places in Alsace, eastern France, and are on their way south. About ten of the long-legged birds showed up in a Paris suburb last night on their way to North Africa and Egypt across the Mediterranean.

This, according to French folk wisdom, is a sure sign of a cold and premature winter.

Brandt: 'A Big Step'

Bonn Studying Implications Of 4-Power Berlin Accord

By Lawrence Fellows

BONN, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany met first with his cabinet today and then with the presidium of the Social Democratic party to begin assessing the political implications of the tentative Berlin agreement reached yesterday by the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union.

"A very significant provisional result," the chancellor was quoted by government spokesman Conrad Ahlers as saying.

The draft agreement, reached after nearly 17 months of negotiation by the four powers responsible for Berlin, has still to be studied and approved by the four governments.

"It is a big step, but not a complete one," Mr. Brandt was quoted as saying. "The inter-German talks certainly will not be easy."

The two German governments must await instructions from the four victor powers of World War II before they can begin negotiating the details of West Germany's access to West Berlin, and the conditions under which West Berliners can move out of their half of their divided and isolated city to visit East Berlin and East Germany.

Groundwork Done

Some of the groundwork by the two Germanys has already been done. They have scheduled a meeting Thursday in East Berlin to do some more preparatory work. But they cannot sketch in all the details until the frame for their agreement has been handed them by the four powers.

U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Rush left this morning for Washington to consult tomorrow with Secretary of State William P. Rogers on the draft of the treaty. The American ambassador hoped to be back in Bonn by Thursday to begin an often-postponed vacation trip to Helsinki. Agreement from all four capitals was expected well within the next two weeks.

Only when the Germans have finished their negotiations and the whole Berlin package is then approved by the four powers will the West Germans' way be clear for ratification of the nonaggression treaties they negotiated with Moscow and Warsaw last year.

The press in West Germany has been fairly reserved in its comments on the Berlin agreement. There is still no text openly available. In fact, experts of the four powers were still meeting in Berlin today, ironing out minor differences in the translations which were skipped by the ambassadors.

The Rheinische Post, a Duessel-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Report on Panthers Sees No 'Clear and Present Danger'

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (WP).—The Black Panther party has contributed to an increase of violence but never has amounted to a "clear and present danger" to the U.S. government, says a House of Representatives committee report on internal security.

"Fortunately, the Panthers' rhetoric regarding revolutionary activity has always exceeded performance," the report concludes.

A minority of four Republicans objected to the generally moderate, non-alarmist tone of the report, claiming it did "not give the reader a clear understanding of the Black Panther party as a subversive criminal group using the facade of politics and Marxist-Leninist ideology as a cover for crimes of violence and extortion."

The dissenting Republicans said that the alliance between the U.S. Communist party and the Panthers became close when the militant black group's leaders were arrested and the Panthers needed legal assistance.

Rep. Richardson Preyer, D., N.C., the head of a subcommittee which heard former Panthers testify, said in a separate summary that the party "as a national organization, is near disintegration. Its peak membership was never more than 1,500 or 2,000, and the committee hearings document the steady decline in these numbers during the past year."

Rep. Preyer disagreed with those wanting a more highly critical report. It would, he said, be easy to write a "real zinger of a report" that would provoke greater public outrage, but it also might help revive the party by making martyrs of its leaders.

The report, issued yesterday, said that "the Black Panther party, through its deliberately inflammatory rhetoric and through the actual arming and military training of its members, has contributed to an increase in acts of violence and constitutes a threat to the internal security of the United States.

"The committee does not hold that the relatively small group of Black Panthers has at any time constituted a clear and present danger to the continued functioning of the U.S. government or any other institutions of our democratic society."

Dublin-Belfast Row Grows; Faulkner Reaffirms Policy

By Bernard Weinraub

DUBLIN, Aug. 24 (NYT).—The Irish cabinet met today to discuss the government's growing and increasingly delicate ties with the Catholic minority in Ulster.

The meeting came as Northern Ireland's prime minister, Brian Faulkner, delivered a tough policy statement in Belfast that was clearly aimed at Dublin's efforts to unify Ireland and Ulster.

"Neither the United Kingdom nor the Northern Ireland government will be shaken in their resolve to maintain Northern Ireland as an integral part of the U. K. by any campaign—be it outright terrorism or political blackmail," Mr. Faulkner said.

"The sooner everyone fully realizes that, the better for all of us—and I mean all of us," said Mr. Faulkner. Ulster has been the scene of bitter religious strife between Catholics and the Protestant majority.

Relations between Dublin and Belfast have now virtually broken off. Dublin feels that Mr. Faulkner's policy of internment without trial—applied almost solely to Catholics—has alienated Catholics and that the minority has been "victimized" by an uncompromising Protestant regime.

In turn, Mr. Faulkner has accused Dublin of seeking the "overthrow" of the Northern Ireland government, providing a safe haven for Irish Republican Army (IRA) terrorists and consistently plotting to undermine Protestant efforts to calm the explosive mood of the six northern provinces that make up Ulster.

Mr. Faulkner's anger was heightened even further with last night's three-hour meeting in Dublin between the Irish Republic's prime minister, John Lynch, and 16 of the 18 opposition members of Ulster's Parliament. The talks were termed "historic" in Dublin newspapers today because it was the first time that virtually the entire opposition in Northern Ireland's Parliament had come to Dublin to discuss Ulster.

Today's meeting between Mr. Lynch and his 15-member cabinet focused on how the government would aid the campaign of civil disobedience planned by the predominantly Catholic Northern opposition. The campaign will include rent strikes and the withholding of income and real estate taxes.

Although there was no official word on the cabinet session, there

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Interim Jerusalem Accord Seen as Possible by Hussein

BEIRUT, Aug. 24 (UPI).—King Hussein of Jordan today indicated he would be willing to consider an interim settlement with Israel over Jerusalem, but he gave no details of the arrangement he had in mind.

In an interview with the independent Beirut newspaper Al Nahar, the king also warned that a resumption of hostilities in the Middle East would lead the Arabs to another disaster and to the loss of more Arab territory to Israel.

"The disarray and weakness of the Arab world have never been worse. The Arab countries are not yet strong enough to take on Israel," Hussein declared.

Hussein's warning appeared directly aimed at Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who has vowed not to let 1971 go by without resolving the Middle East crisis, either peacefully or by war.

The king advocated a continuation of the present cease-fire

● U.S. urges Israel and Arabs to drop obstructions to peace.—Page 2.

"until the Arab states coordinate their policies and build up a joint force capable of exerting effective political and military pressure on Israel."

He said he is willing to allow the stationing of troops from other Arab countries along Jordan's cease-fire line with Israel, provided they are placed under Jordanian command.

A 15,000-man Iraqi contingent pulled out from Jordan last year because the king insisted they should be brought under his personal leadership. The force was deployed in Jordan during the 1967 Middle East war.

Interim Arrangement

Since peace-making efforts so far have been exclusively devoted to working out an arrangement between Egypt and Israel for the reopening of the Suez Canal, Hussein was asked whether he would be willing to accept an interim settlement over Jerusalem.

"So far, no such offer has been made," the king replied. "But until the UN Security Council resolution of November, 1967, is implemented, we are willing to take whatever measures are necessary to save our people and occupied land."

Hussein accused the other Arab countries of "seeking to wash their hands of Palestine."

Brezhnev Visit To Tito Reported For Sept. 23

BELGRADE, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Leonid I. Brezhnev, general-secretary of the Soviet Communist party, will arrive Sept. 23 for his first official visit to Yugoslavia, East European sources said today.

It will be Mr. Brezhnev's first meeting with President Tito since April, 1968, when Marshal Tito urged Mr. Brezhnev not to invade Czechoslovakia. Soviet-led troops invaded anyway, four months later.

Mr. Brezhnev's visit will be formally announced Sept. 11, the sources said. They said it will be short and busy—a "working visit" of three or four days.

Soviet-Yugoslav relations, the World Communist movement and East-West relations in general—in the light of Belgrade's rapidly improving ties with Peking—will be the main topics at the talks.

The San Quentin Jailbreak

Prison Officials' Account

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., Aug 24 (AP).—An American flag rippled at full staff over a San Quentin guard station Saturday when Stephen Mitchell Bingham arrived at 2 p.m. He had come to visit black convict George Jackson, one of the Soledad Brothers.

The same flag hangs at half staff today.

Fifty-five minutes after Mr. Bingham had walked under the flag, Jackson lay dead in a sunlit prison yard.

In Jackson's cell lay one prison guard, still alive with his throat slashed.

On top of him were piled the bodies of five dead men, covered with blood. All had their throats slashed. Two had been shot in the head.

Here is an account of what took place in those 55 minutes, gathered in interviews with Warden Louis Nelson, Associate Warden James L. Park and other prison officials:

Mr. Bingham handed his briefcase to a guard inside the station and the guard sifted through it. But the guard failed to open a small tape recorder case inside the briefcase.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bingham, 28, grandson of Hiram Bingham, a former Connecticut governor, walked through a metal detector device. His briefcase was returned to him.

The dark-haired attorney then walked about 50 feet across a plaza to a three-story building that contains a prison visiting area on the first floor.

Inside the open door, Mr. Bingham turned to his right and signed a registry at a guard's desk.

A guard left to fetch Jackson, who was in his cell about 100 feet away in another building, the Adjustment Center. The most dangerous convicts are housed there, including Sirhan B. Sirhan, who was convicted of killing Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The guard ordered Jackson to

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

SOUGHT—Berkeley, Calif., Police Department photo of Stephen Mitchell Bingham.

Soledad Brothers' Version

By Min S. Yee

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24 (WP).—Hobbling slowly and painfully into a tumultuous court hearing, the two surviving Soledad Brothers today accused San Quentin prison officers of "murdering" their co-defendant George Jackson.

"They shot him in the back. Then they shot him in the head," defendant John Clutchette interjected in the opening minutes of the hearing.

When the defendants arrived at the Hall of Justice, the two men handed their defense attorneys a handwritten petition, which was drafted by Ruchell Magee, Angela Davis's co-defendant in the Marin County courthouse shoot-out of a year ago.

The petition, a motion for a restraining order against San Quentin prison officials, charges that inmates in the maximum security wing, scene of Saturday's bloody escape attempt, have been brutally beaten and denied medical treatment. The petition was signed by all 26 inmates of the maximum security cell block.

Defense attorneys tried unsuccessfully to submit the petition in court today. During a brief recess, the petition was read to the press.

When attorneys returned to court, they asked superior court Judge Carl Allen to appoint or organize a commission of black legislators and civic leaders to investigate conditions at San Quentin and examine and interview inmates on the brutality charges lodged in the petition.

Judge Allen denied the motion.

"You're talking purely from hearsay," the judge told the defendants.

"Then come over here and look

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

As Obstacles to Peace

U.S. Criticizes Arab, Israeli Stands

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (WP). —The United States has urged both sides in the Arab-Israeli conflict to stop putting obstacles in the way of peace negotiations and to start coming up with positive proposals.

In a prepared statement yesterday State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said: "It is difficult to see how the parties can move toward a peace settlement . . . if they talk only of what cannot be accepted. We, for our part, would hope that both sides would begin talking of what they can accept."

Mr. McCloskey said that Washington considers as "equally unfortunate" the militantly anti-Israeli statements by the newly-formed New Arab Federation of Egypt, Libya and Syria and a statement last week by Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

On Friday, Mr. McCloskey described as "harmful" a Dayan comment that Israel should establish permanent administration over the Arab lands it occupied in the six-day war of 1967.

Mr. McCloskey said the recent endorsement of belligerent statements by Egypt in particular was inconsistent with that country's stated acceptance of the November, 1967, UN Security Council resolution calling for a Middle East peace settlement. The new federation issued a statement that it would not negotiate with Israel.

News dispatches from Israel yesterday quoted an Israeli military source as saying that the new federation is regarded by Israel as a step toward the Arab goal of solving the Middle East conflict "by force."

The source was quoted as calling the federation a "union of opportunists," adding, "Libya was willing to pay her way into the federation with income from oil royalties . . . . Egypt needed Libya's money and strategic position, and Syria wanted to break away from its present position of isolation."

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban softened the annexationist implications of Mr. Dayan's statements. He said that Israel has made no decisions concerning the annexation of the Arab lands and that its goal was to "leave the door open to negotiations on a peace which would include the determination of the secure and agreed borders."

Mr. Eban did reiterate the standing Israeli position that it would insist on holding the lands it needs for creation of defensible borders. The borders will be determined in negotiations, he said, during which "Israel would be guided by the overriding consideration of safeguarding her security in the future."

He said that history shows that after every war there is no return to prewar conditions or to the borders preceding the war.

Israel Assails U.S. Reaction To Dayan Speech, Arab Union

TEL AVIV, Aug. 24 (UPI). — Israel officially criticized the State Department tonight for creating the wrong impression of its policy in the Middle East.

In a rare public attack on its staunchest ally, an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman criticized State Department statements on last week's speech by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and the meeting in Damascus of the leaders of Egypt, Libya and Syria.

"We regretfully have to point out that these statements do not create the proper impression," the spokesman said.

"Israel's position is known to all, and that includes, the United States," he added, clearly indicating the State Department had either ignored or misread Israel's position.

In a speech to the Israeli Army staff and command college last Thursday, Gen. Dayan said Israel should take "unilateral and immediate" measures to make itself the established government of occupied Arab territory.

The government disavowed the speech, and two days later, Gen. Dayan said he was not proposing annexation of the Arab lands Israel captured in the 1967 Middle East war.

A State Department statement, commenting on Gen. Dayan's speech, said it was "harmful" to peace prospects in the Middle East.

Yesterday, State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey, commenting on the declaration issued in Damascus at the end of a meeting of the leaders of Egypt, Libya and Syria, said attempts at federation by Arab states would meet with acceptance in the United States if it was "a genuine reflection of the public will."

The Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement tonight made it clear Mr. McCloskey's comments had riled Israel in equal measure.

"The defense minister's remarks, to which the State Department spokesman addressed himself, were in the nature of an assessment of the situation and the expression of an opinion, and were not intended to alter the decisions of the government, as those decisions have been formulated and adopted," he said.

"The Damascus statement, on the other hand, constitutes an official declaration on the part of the three Arab presidents of approval for the constitution of the proposed federation.

Specific Principles

"The Damascus declaration announces specific political principles and aims of the federation, and, therefore, much gravity must be attached to its emphasis on there being no peace or negotiation with Israel.

"The State Department statement again mentioned, quite needlessly, the defense minister's remarks, despite the fact that Gen. Dayan had, in the meantime, explained his views in detail in an interview with the army radio station and that the minister for foreign affairs [Abba Eban] had made clear at a meeting of the cabinet that there had been no change in the Israeli position. The State Department, for some reason, ignores these clarifications."

Israel Halts Building Near UN in Capital

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 24 (AP).—Israel has ceased a controversial housing construction program near the UN truce headquarters in Jerusalem, a spokesman for Secretary-General U Thant said yesterday.

The construction was part of a Jerusalem city government plan for 21,000 new housing units for Jews on three sites—the one near the UN headquarters and two on hills overlooking the city.

A storm of protest met the plan when it was announced earlier this year.

Mr. Thant complained, claiming the program violated UN immunity. Israel countered that the charge was invalid because no work was going on within the UN compound.

Egypt and Jordan joined in Mr. Thant's protest, contending that Israel sought military advantages through the project. Israel has occupied all of Jerusalem, formerly divided into Israeli and Jordanian sectors, since the 1967 Mideast war.

Five international Moslem organizations protested to the United Nations about what they called Israel's "Judaization" of Jerusalem.

Political Makeup

The State Department said the housing plan would change the city's political makeup and the Vatican newspaper Osservatore Romano called it "damaging" to Jerusalem's non-Jewish population. Jerusalem is sacred to the Jewish, Moslem and Christian religions.

Mr. Thant's spokesman said that work was stopped several weeks ago on a road on the approximately 11 acres the world body feels belong to its truce headquarters. Israel claims title to the land outside the UN compound.

Mr. Thant has pressed Israel, since his initial protest, to stop construction and provide him a copy of its master plan for housing and other development in Jerusalem.

The secretary-general said in a letter to the Israeli mission that he "understands" Israel will not resume construction on the site until the disagreement over use of the property is resolved. Otherwise, he said, the matter could be referred to the International Court of Justice.

R. F. Kennedy Case Exhibits Are Missing

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 24 (AP). —Copies of some exhibits in the Robert F. Kennedy assassination case are missing, Deputy District Attorney Richard W. Hecht disclosed yesterday at the conclusion of a five-day grand jury investigation into the handling of evidence.

M. Hecht said the grand jury had not been asked to consider indictments, but could issue a report or make a recommendation to the county board of supervisors.

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Peking Signs Aid Accord With Khartoum

BEIRUT, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Sudan and mainland China signed a $35 million economic cooperation agreement in Khartoum today, the Middle East News Agency said. It provides for Chinese aid in building roads and bridges and establishment of a weaving factory.

Political sources noted that Sudan has stepped up cooperation with Peking significantly since relations with the Soviet Union slumped over allegations of Soviet support for the short-lived coup which briefly ousted President Maj. Gen. Gaafar Numeiri from power in July.

Egypt Plans To Open Trial For 91 Today

CAIRO, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Egypt's biggest political show trial since the 1952 revolution will open tomorrow with former Vice-President Aly Sabry and seven former ministers accused of trying to overthrow President Anwar Sadat.

A total of 91 defendants will be tried in a special courtroom at suburban Heliopolis. They are charged with treason—a crime punishable by death or life imprisonment.

Executions are not generally expected. But there seems little doubt that, if convicted, the accused will be given stiff prison sentences. Above all, the show trial will demonstrate that President Sadat, who took power after the death of Gamal Abdel Nasser almost a year ago, intends to run the country his way.

Leading Defendants

Top-ranking defendants include the former minister of war, Gen. Mohammed Fawzy; the ex-minister of the interior, Sharawy Gomaa; the ex-information minister, Mohammed Fayek; the former speaker of the National Assembly, Labib Shukair, and the former secretary-general of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's sole political party, Abdel Mohsen Abul Nur.

Although Gen. Fawzy will be charged with the other defendants at tomorrow's opening session, the former war minister will be tried separately by court-martial.

The principal defendants and their junior colleagues, who include 15 former National Assembly members and numerous middle-rank party officials, are accused of conspiring to topple the president with the help of the army after disrupting the National Assembly and spreading confusion among the population.

Bonn Studying Implications Of 4-Power Berlin Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

dorf paper that favors the opposition Christian Democrats, said the opposition politicians should resist the temptation to reject the Berlin agreement out of hand.

"The emerging agreement is not bad," the Post said editorially today. "Measured in terms of hopes for the German future, it seems at best an interim solution."

Die Welt, a Hamburg paper that is also right of center politically, suggested that Chancellor Brandt's Ostpolitik forced the Western Allies to cut back a bit on their engagement in Germany. Yet, the paper said, it did not want to judge the agreement until the text could be seen and studied.

"What we know now is that we must treat all reports of success with a healthy dose of skepticism," Die Welt said.

The Sueddeutsche Zeitung, an independent Munich paper that is often left of center editorially, said today West Germany's recognition of the postwar order of states in Europe had opened the way to concessions from the Soviet Union in return.

"It may open perspectives which affect the entire East-West relationship,' the newspaper said.

East European Reaction

VIENNA, Aug. 24 (AP).—East European newspapers today described the Berlin agreement as encouraging.

The Slovak Communist party paper Pravda said the report "on the successful work of the ambassadors of the four powers is encouraging for all those who are striving for the solution of European problems."

Hungary's party paper Nepszabadsag said, "The conclusion of an agreement has also been promoted by the fact that the Western partners to the talks took account of the gradual change in European power relations and the demands of public opinion. This stimulated the working out of compromises."

Polish press comments described the agreement as "a breakthrough toward stabilization of the status quo in Europe."

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WRECKED RELICS—Used is used, second hand is second hand, and old is old, but it is still rather surprising what the photographer found in this Munich junk yard, in the right place and not at all incongruous with the dumpy surroundings.

Taiwan Told In April of UN Shift by U.S.

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (NYT).—President Nixon reportedly advised President Chiang Kai-shek late in April that the United States planned to support the seating of Peking in the United Nations this fall, it was learned yesterday.

A message that the United States was dropping its long-standing opposition to mainland China's entry into the UN but would fight any effort to expel the Nationalists was reported to have been carried by Robert D. Murphy, a former under secretary of state.

Administration officials confirmed information on the Murphy mission made available by diplomatic sources. The administration officials said that Mr. Murphy had notified President Chiang in April of what has emerged more recently as the administration's official policy of dual Chinese representation in the UN.

Mr. Murphy, who is chairman of the board of the Corning Glass Co., said in a telephone interview yesterday that he had visited Taipei, capital of Taiwan, late in April in connection with his company's plans to build a plant to produce television parts.

Visit Confirmed

He confirmed that he had been received by President Chiang and Mrs. Chiang, whom he had met in Cairo in 1943 and again in Taipei in 1952, but he declined comment on any conversations involving politics that he might have had during this audience.

Other sources said, however, that before leaving for Taiwan, Mr. Murphy had been asked to tell President Chiang, on Mr. Nixon's behalf, that the administration was changing its policy on Chinese representation.

These sources described Mr. Murphy's discussion with President Chiang as a "consultation" on a possible new U.S. policy toward the question of Chinese representation.

However, they said, the administration already had appeared to have decided on the dual representation policy when Mr. Murphy was requested to convey the message.

No Surprise Seen

Under the circumstances, they said, the announcement by Secretary of State William P. Rogers earlier this month that the United States would support the seating of Peking along with retention of the seat for the Nationalists could have come as no surprise to the government in Taiwan.

This was in marked contrast with Mr. Nixon's announcement on July 15 that he would visit Peking before May, 1972, and that Henry A. Kissinger, his assistant for national security affairs, had just returned from a secret mission to China.

New Equipment For Canada Land Force in Europe

OTTAWA, Aug. 24 (AP).—Canada's 2,800-man land force in Europe will get new equipment and a new tactical reconnaissance role under plans announced today in the government white paper on defense.

The 2,000-man air group, located in West Germany, will keep its CF-104 jets, but switch to a conventional attack role from a nuclear strike and reconnaissance mission.

The white paper says the government does not plan any further reductions in the manpower serving with NATO in Europe.

The force was halved last year from about 10,000 men, in line with Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau's announcement in April, 1969, of a "planned and phased reduction."

The white paper says the government "has decided that the land force should be reconfigured to give it the high degree of mobility needed for tactical reconnaissance missions in a central region reserve role."

U.S. Sees No Coup in Saigon, But Restricts Its Personnel

(Continued from Page 1)

tion that has been manifested over the last week."

Political troubles seemed to reach a high point in recent days when first Gen. Duong Van Minh and then Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky pulled out of the presidential race, leaving President Thieu as the sole active candidate. U.S. officials have not given up all hope that the Oct. 3 presidential election may yet be a contest.

Informed officials here suggested it would take some days for the Saigon political situation to sort itself out. Mr. McCloskey linked the alert to what he called "indications that dissident elements might announce some anti-American demonstrations or activity." He said he could not identify the dissident elements but said he was not referring only to Communists who might seek to disrupt the elections.

U.S. officials noted that the Communists have in some cases urged their followers to vote in the elections and to cast ballots for appropriate opposition candidates. But some sources suggested that the Communists might encourage others to stage disruptive demonstrations.

In San Clemente, White House spokesman Ron Ziegler called the alert "basically a routine procedure taken at this time in connection with the lower house election on Aug. 29."

A Pentagon spokesman described a "gray alert," which is operative in South Vietnam during daylight hours, as a restriction on movement of military personnel. It requires the troops to stay on their bases and allows travel only for official business.

U.S. officials are apparently still seeking means of making the forthcoming presidential election a fair and contested one. Mr. McCloskey said the United States has not yet made any judgment of a proposal by Mr. Ky that the present government resign to allow a caretaker government to hold new elections.

Another way of reopening the election would be through a revision of the law. This, U.S. officials said, would require a constitutional amendment to change the date of the election or revisions of the electoral law to alter the requirements for candidates, and to change the dates for submission of petitions.

Nixon, Negotiator Meet

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 24 (Reuters).—President Nixon told Ambassador William J. Porter, who will take over the Vietnam peace talks in Paris on Sept. 1, that he placed "high priority" on a negotiated end to the war, the White House spokesman said today.

Spokesman Ron Ziegler also told reporters that the President's intent to find a solution to the fighting was shown by his appointment of Mr. Porter, recently the American envoy to South Korea, to be the chief U.S. delegate in Paris.

"Ambassador Porter is an able negotiator and will have the full confidence of the President as he tries to find a solution to the Vietnam situation," Mr. Ziegler said.

Thieu Keeps Oct. 3 Voting

(Continued from Page 1)

ing periods. Defensive positions are manned at night.

At the presidential palace in Saigon, the regular guard was reinforced by paratroopers under the command of a general who is a trusted ally of Mr. Thieu. Security is so tight that even U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker was scrutinized when he went there last night. Mr. Thieu personally had to order the guards to let the ambassador in.

Mr. Thieu also made it known through the newspaper Tin Song today that he had met for breakfast with Tran Van Huong, the vice-presidential candidate on his ticket.

Won't Blow Over

After a day of relative calm in the political situation, most observers still thought it unlikely that Gen. Minh and Mr. Ky's angry denunciations of Mr. Thieu will simply blow over.

But there are some who believe that Vietnamese, who had little faith in the American-devised election process to begin with, might not find it so difficult to accept what has happened.

By this line of reasoning, the maneuvering among Thieu-Ky-Minh over the past few months was the real selection process and having forced Gen. Minh and Mr. Ky out, Mr. Thieu has been victorious.

Rigging Directive Reported

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (UPI).—The Chicago Daily News reported today that President Thieu sent a top-secret directive to all province chiefs and mayors telling them in detail how to "rig" an election.

In a Saigon dispatch by correspondent Keyes Beach, the newspaper said that the directive was authenticated by American Embassy sources and was turned over to Deputy Ambassador Samuel D. Berger Aug. 12 by retired Gen. Minh, who later withdrew from the presidential race charging fraud.

The newspaper said the directive charged province, district and village chiefs with responsibility for influencing the vote and were told how to sabotage opposition.

Hawker Siddeley Sells 6 Jetliners To the Chinese

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ).—Hawker Siddeley said today it had signed a contract to supply six Trident 2E jet passenger planes to mainland China over the next two years.

The value of the contract, including spare parts, is £20 million, the company said.

The Trident 2E has a range of more than 2,500 miles and can carry 140 passengers. It is powered by Rolls-Royce engines and has a cruising speed of 600 miles an hour.

The contract brings to 88 the orders for various Tridents. Of these, 65 have been delivered.

It is not known on which routes the Chinese plan to use the planes. They are used on medium-to-long-range routes by British European Airways and Cyprus Airlines.

Dublin-Belfast Row Grows; Faulkner Reaffirms Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

is some speculation that the government was considering a plan to compensate Catholics who may suffer financial losses as a result of their participation in the civil disobedience campaign.

The Irish government is also discussing a plan to apply diplomatic pressures to the British government with the help of embassies abroad. This was proposed at last night's meeting with the Ulster opposition.

The immediate aim of the resistance campaign is to apply pressure for an end to internment, which was imposed two weeks ago to root out IRA terrorists. Catholics charge that internment has ignored Protestant gunmen and provoked violence.

The overall aim of the campaign is the replacement of the current parliamentary system with an administration in which Catholic representation would be proportionate to their numerical strength. Mr. Lynch has urged a commission in which both Catholic and Protestant representatives in the North would take part equally.

Violence in Ulster

BELFAST, Aug. 24 (UPI). — Two men in a passing car hurled a bomb at a roadside automobile showroom in Dollingstown today, causing extensive damage, an army spokesman said.

In Armagh, near the border with the Irish Republic, two masked gunmen stopped a post office truck and held the driver and his partner at gunpoint while they poured gasoline over the truck and set it on fire.

It was the second violent incident to hit Armagh in hours. In a pre-dawn attack, two gasoline bombs were tossed into the home of Michael Grimley, a Roman Catholic, while his wife and four children slept.

Flames gutted the house and the family, including one eight-month-old girl, were hospitalized for treatment of minor burns and shock, the army said.

A bomb blew out 36 windows in a downtown Belfast department store today, shattering the peace of a rare violence-free day in the capital.

Police said the blast did extensive interior damage to the British-owned Marks and Spencer department store.

No injuries were reported—except for five pigeons perched on one of the building's ledges.

Meanwhile, about 100 suspected members of the IRA held aboard the prison ship Maidstone, in Belfast harbor, went into the second day of a hunger strike.

Medina's Commanding Officer

Trial of Col. Henderson Opens, Charged With My Lai Coverup

By Peter Braestrup

FT. MEADE, Md., Aug. 24 (WP).—The Army opened its case against Col. Oran K. Henderson yesterday with the prosecutor charging that the officer failed to investigate properly the reported killings of civilians at My Lai by his troops, misled his superior and later lied about it to an Army board of inquiry.

The prosecutor, Maj. Carroll J. Tichenor, said Col. Henderson, who took command of the 11th Brigade of the Americal Division in Vietnam the day before the March 16, 1968, sweep through My Lai, was guilty, in effect, of neglect and "willful deceit."

A much-decorated combat veteran of three wars, Col. Henderson, 50, sat impassively as Maj. Tichenor spoke. If convicted, the colonel faces a six-year prison sentence.

As he entered the courtroom, Col. Henderson told newsmen, "I feel something like the Christians felt going into the arena with the lions."

Active Defense

His chief civilian attorney, Henry Rothblatt of New York, was not impassive. His voice rising to a shout and falling to a near whisper, Mr. Rothblatt asked the seven-officer Army jury, not to "Monday morning quarterback" Col. Henderson's performance on March 16, 1968.

Was Col. Henderson's primary duty in Vietnam, Mr. Rothblatt asked, "to be an investigative cop or a brigade commander . . . to look on everyone (in his command) as a liar and a thief . . . or to accept on its face what was brought to him" on the My Lai affair?

Mr. Rothblatt argued that in March 1968 Col. Henderson, who had been recommended for promotion to brigadier general, did all that could be expected of a busy battlefield commander.

Maj. Tichenor said he would call 65 witnesses in the next seven weeks to present "the building blocks" of the prosecution case against Col. Henderson covering the hitherto murky command level aspects of My Lai's aftermath.

Medina on Trial

Col. Henderson is the highest ranking officer to go to trial on My Lai charges. Capt. Ernest L. Medina, a company commander in the 11th Brigade, is now on trial for murder at Ft. Benning, Ga. First Lt. William Calley jr., one of Capt. Medina's platoon leaders, was sentenced in March to life imprisonment for murdering 22 Vietnamese peasants at My Lai. His sentence was reduced to 20 years last Friday.

According to Maj. Tichenor's opening statement, Col. Henderson could not have been ignorant of what happened at My Lai. Col. Henderson, he said, was briefed on the My Lai operation the day he took over the 11th Brigade and knew that plans called for artillery fire on the hamlet before Capt. Medina's men landed.

On March 16, after Capt. Medina's men landed without opposition, helicopter gunships killed five Viet Cong. Only three weapons were recovered.

But, by day's end, Maj. Tichenor said, the body count (reported to higher headquarters and published March 17 in the U.S. press) rose to 128. Only 20 civilians were reported slain by artillery or gunships.

The village was completely destroyed, sending up smoke so dense it interfered with helicopter navigation, Maj. Tichenor said, adding that several helicopter pilots, appalled by the massacre, evacuated a dozen women and children to prevent their deaths.

Col. Henderson, the prosecutor said, "orbited" the area in his command helicopter, monitoring the command radio net. But, in subsequent statements, Maj. Tichenor said, Col. Henderson said he saw no smoke at My Lai, did not know artillery hit the inhabited area of My Lai, and did not notice the killings of non-combatants.

AP.

Col. Oran K. Henderson

U.S. Guns, B-52s Again Strike Foe's Concentrations in DMZ

SAIGON, Aug. 24 (UPI).—U.S. B-52 bombers and artillery pounded North Vietnamese rocket emplacements, troop concentrations and artillery positions inside the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) today.

The U.S. command also reported that two American F-4 Phantom jets attacked an anti-aircraft site inside North Vietnam yesterday after it fired on a third U.S. F-4 flying a reconnaissance mission nearby.

The U.S. command reported no casualties in military action over the past 24 hours. The South Vietnamese reported 61 enemy killed in military engagements throughout the country at a cost of six killed and 30 wounded of their own.

In the biggest single action, South Vietnamese infantry and armored vehicles engaged a North Vietnamese force a mile from Camp Alpha 4, at Con Thien, a former U.S. Marine base just below the DMZ.

In Cambodia, infantry backed by artillery and allied air strikes battled entrenched Communists today on both sides of Highway 6 half a mile from the market town of Rumlong, according to field reports.

A UPI television cameraman said he saw five Cambodians killed and ten wounded. Lt. Col. Ho Chhun Heang, commander of the 40th Infantry Battalion, said there were "many more" casualties. Communist losses were not known.

A company of North Vietnamese reportedly pinned down troops of Cambodia's 1st and 2d Infantry Brigades with small arms, machine guns, 61-mm mortars and rocket grenades for more than an hour.

Cambodian 105-mm artillery shelled the Communist positions and a Cambodian Air Force AC-47 gunship arrived, followed by a U.S. Air Force AC-119 gunship to attack the North Vietnam positions.

A U.S. Air Force forward air control plane directed napalm strikes by a South Vietnamese A-37 Dragonfly fighter-bomber within 50 yards of the Cambodians, who fired colored smoke grenades to mark their positions.

It was the third successive day of heavy fighting in the five-day-old Operation Tchenla (Land Kingdom), driving north along Highway 6 toward the provincial capital of Kompong Thom, 102 miles north of Phnom Penh.

Liner, Tanker Collide On Rhine; No One Hurt

COLOGNE, West Germany, Aug. 24 (AP).—The Dutch passenger liner Princess Irene was badly damaged today in a collision with the West German tanker Neckartank III on the Rhine near Cologne, waterway police reported.

The Princess Irene's 94 passengers were uninjured, police said, and it was never in danger of sinking.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	19	66	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	21	70	Partly cloudy
ANKARA	29	84	Partly cloudy
ATHENS	30	86	Sunny
BEIRUT	20	68	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	26	79	Very cloudy
BERLIN	20	68	Partly cloudy
BRUSSELS	20	68	Sunny
BUDAPEST	28	82	Very cloudy
CAIRO	32	90	Sunny
CASABLANCA	22	72	Very cloudy
COPENHAGEN	19	66	Partly cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	23	73	Overcast
DUBLIN	16	61	Overcast
EDINBURGH	18	64	Very cloudy
FLORENCE	28	82	Very cloudy
FRANKFURT	21	70	Cloudy
GENEVA	23	73	Cloudy
HELSINKI	17	63	Very cloudy
ISTANBUL	27	81	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	17	63	Cloudy
LISBON	21	70	Partly cloudy
LONDON	19	66	Overcast
MADRID	23	74	Cloudy
MILAN	27	81	Partly cloudy
MONTREAL	16	59	Cloudy
MOSCOW	13	55	Very cloudy
MUNICH	12	54	Rain
NEW YORK	19	66	Sunny
NICE	26	79	Partly cloudy
OSLO	22	72	Partly cloudy
PARIS	20	68	Very cloudy
PRAGUE	14	57	Overcast
ROME	27	81	Partly cloudy
SOFIA	26	79	Very cloudy
STOCKHOLM	18	64	Partly cloudy
TEL AVIV	32	90	Sunny
TUNIS	32	90	Sunny
VENICE	26	79	Cloudy
VIENNA	15	59	Overcast
WARSAW	20	68	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	19	66	Sunny
ZURICH	14	57	Overcast

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

هكذا من الاصل

2.4 Billion Years Old

Lunar Core Sample Holds 57 Separate Layers of Soil

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (WP).—The eight-and-a-half-foot-deep core sample returned from the moon by the Apollo-15 astronauts contains 57 separate layers of soil that illustrate the last 3.4 billion years of lunar history.

Col. David R. Scott, 37, said that besides giving earthbound scientists new insights into the formation and evolution of the moon, these layers would show the changes over billions of years in the sun's radiation as it hits the lunar surface.

"We need to have a history of the sun to predict what is going to happen in the future on earth," said Col. Scott.

Col. Scott and the other members of the Apollo-15 crew, Lt. Col. James B. Irwin, 41, and Maj. Alfred M. Worden, 34, were addressing a National Press Club luncheon yesterday.

All three astronauts said they were in good health after their 12-day mission to the moon—regarded as one of man's greatest expeditions for science and exploration. They said they felt no signs of the slight heart irregularities that were noted on electrocardiograms sent back to earth. Col. Scott, though, still has bruises under four fingernails from ruptured blood vessels suffered while working on the moon with too tight gloves.

January Opening

Col. Scott said that scientists at the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston found the 57 layers in the core samples through an X-ray examination. The sample itself will not be opened until January. For the most part, each layer was distinct, and many of them had layers within the layers.

Dr. John F. Lindsay, a lunar scientist in Houston, said in a telephone interview that the layers ranged from one-half inch to more than 5 inches in thickness.

Each strata, said Dr. Lindsay, probably represents a different meteorite impact on the moon's surface which deposited a new layer of regolith—the loose lunar topsoil. Judging from the depth of the layers, the bottom strata is probably 2.4 billion years old—more than half the age of the moon and the solar system.

The bottom 3 1/2 inches of the core is different from the loose lunar soil in the rest of the sample. The deepest section consists of coarse material, with pebbles and chips about a half-inch in diameter. This indicates that Col. Scott may have come near to the original lunar surface, buried beneath the regolith.

X-Ray Evidence

Dr. Lindsay said the X-rays gave no signs that Col. Scott had drilled through solid rock as the astronaut had thought because of the problems he had getting to the lunar subsurface.

No analysis can be made of the core sample until it is opened. Then, said Col. Scott, it will provide a gold mine of information about the composition and activities of the sun over billions of years.

Because the moon has hardly any atmosphere, the sun rays that bombard the lunar surface are pure. Scientists can analyze the solar rays in the layers to see how the sun's activity changed.

Strange Noise Panics Fans at Track; 24 Hurt

WESTBURY, N.Y., Aug. 24 (UPI).—A hissing carbon-dioxide cylinder used in a soft-drink machine startled a group of fans at Roosevelt Raceway last night, causing a wild rush for the exits. At least 24 persons were injured.

The workmen were tending the machine when the cylinder fell against a wall and began making the strange noise. When one workman began running, others heard the noise and started running, falling and stumbling over each other, police said.

One person was admitted to a hospital with coronary difficulties and 23 others were treated for injuries ranging from strained backs to broken bones. It was the second such incident in two weeks at the harness-racing track.

Agnew Unruffled By Rumors on Connally's Role

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Vice-President Spiro Agnew said Sunday he was not worried by talk that Treasury Secretary John Connally might replace him as President Nixon's running mate in next year's elections.

Nor is there competition between himself and Mr. Connally, former Democratic governor of Texas, for the vice-presidential nomination, Mr. Agnew said in a television interview.

Mr. Connally, who was appointed to the Treasury post in February, is the only Democrat in President Nixon's cabinet. Asked whether he was worried that Mr. Connally might replace him, Mr. Agnew replied:

"Not a bit. First of all, I think Secretary Connally, whom I knew and respected as a governor, has been a tremendous asset to this administration. I think he is one of the most capable cabinet people I have ever observed."

But Mr. Agnew added: "Realistically, I think many things would have to happen before I would become convinced about the possibility of a person of the other party receiving the nomination for vice-president in my party."

Jackson's Death Laid to 'Enemy' By Angela Davis

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Aug. 24 (UPI).—Black militant Angela Davis said yesterday that the death of George Jackson in the bloody San Quentin prison escape attempt meant "the loss of an irretrievable love . . . so agonizingly personal as to be indescribable."

Miss Davis, 27, released a statement on Jackson's death from her cell in the Marin County jail, where she is being held on murder-kidnap-conspiracy charges resulting from the Aug. 7, 1970, Marin County Civic Center shootout in which four persons died.

"For me, George's death has meant the loss of a comrade and revolutionary leader, but also the loss of an irretrievable love," Miss Davis said. "This love is so agonizingly personal as to be indescribable."

Jackson, 30, one of the "Soledad Brothers" accused of killing a prison guard, tried to escape from San Quentin Saturday. He, two other convicts and three guards were killed.

"An enemy bullet has once more brought grief and sadness to black people and to all who oppose racism and injustice and who love and fight for freedom," Miss Davis said.

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MOONMEN ON BROADWAY—Apollo-15 astronauts, from left, Alfred M. Worden, David R. Scott and James B. Irwin riding through showers of confetti on Broadway yesterday to the cheers of thousands of New Yorkers during their lunch hour.

N.Y. Policeman Delivers Baby, Kills Man

Life and Death All in Day's Duties

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (NYT).—A 28-year-old patrolman delivered a baby boy in a dimly lit Brooklyn tenement early yesterday and, six blocks away and less than three hours later, shot and killed a man brandishing a gun as he fled from a shooting.

The patrolman, Thomas Courson, had once before delivered a baby, but he had never killed nor even shot a person in his eight years on the police force.

"That one tour of duty epitomized the whole job of being a policeman," Mr. Courson said in an interview. "Within three hours, you can watch a life come into the world and then watch one go out."

The woman whose baby he delivered, Mrs. Isolina Guiterrez, 26, "couldn't speak any English," the patrolman said. "But you just had to look in her eyes to know that she was saying, 'Thank you'." The mother and child were reported in good condition last night at Cumberland hospital.

The man Mr. Courson shot, who had allegedly shot a teen-aged boy in the neck in a $107 robbery, died instantly on a sidewalk with a bullet in his head, a pearl-handled revolver in his hand and no identification papers in his possession.

Mr. Courson, who is assigned to the 78th Precinct covering Brooklyn's Park Slope section, recalled his experiences with life and death on the midnight-to-8 a.m. tour of duty in a radio patrol car with his partner, Patrolman John Keil, 31.

Shortly before 5 a.m., the two patrolmen were assigned by radio to respond to an emergency maternity. "When we arrived, Mrs. Guiterrez was yelling out in Spanish from a window on the third floor. We ran upstairs and found her lying on a bed in a room with no lights."

The patrolmen set up a folding cot under a light in the living room—one of the few lights in the three-room apartment—but there was no time to use it. With his partner holding a flashlight, Patrolman Courson assisted the delivery of the baby boy.

"I held the baby upside down and cleaned its mouth of obstructions," he said. "Then I gave it mouth-to-mouth resuscitation because it wasn't breathing. Then, I gave it a good spank and it yelled and started to cry.

"It was the most beautiful sound in the world.

"We had nothing to tie off the cord with, so we took a strip off the bedsheet and tied it off. I wrapped the baby in a soft blanket then and kept the mother lying still so she wouldn't hemorrhage."

About five minutes later, an ambulance arrived and took mother and child to the hospital. "I felt terrific," Mr. Courson said. "It was the greatest feeling I've ever experienced on the job."

The two patrolmen resumed patrol and, about 7:15 a.m., received a report of a fight. En route, the report was amended to a shooting at that location.

According to the police, two robbers—one with a gun and the other with a knife—accosted two youths who were carrying $107 won in a dice game earlier. When one of them resisted the robbers, the police said, he was shot in the neck. The assailants then took the money and fled on foot, splitting up as the other youth ran after them.

The policemen picked up the chase with information provided by passersby and caught up with the gunman and the youngster chasing him six blocks from the Guiterrez apartment.

"As we pulled up," Mr. Courson said, "we saw the two men running along Fourth Avenue, about 15 feet apart. We had our service revolvers out and we told them to 'freeze' as we stepped out of our car.

"I told them to keep their hands out of their pockets and get up against a fence. Then, I started to approach one of them and noticed a revolver in his right jacket pocket.

"I told him to throw his hands up higher, but instead he grabbed the butt of his gun and started to yank it out and turn toward me. I fired one shot and struck him in the head and he fell to the ground and died instantly.

"He was the first person I ever had to shoot."

Guard Survived Slaughter

San Quentin Officials Describe Jailbreak

(Continued from Page 1)

strip naked, bend over and spread his legs apart, stand, rub both hands briskly through his hair and open his mouth. He and other dangerous convicts went through this type of "skin search" at least two or three times a day—and always before seeing visitors.

After he dressed again, Jackson was escorted to the visitors' area. He was seated at a small wooden table across from Mr. Bingham. There were no barriers of any type, no grills, no glass.

Guards watched the two men, but not constantly.

After about 15 minutes, Mr. Bingham stood and left. He walked out the door, back about 50 feet past the guard station, then along a sidewalk for about 1,000 feet and out the main gates. Mr. Bingham reportedly had arrived with a woman, but officials said that she apparently was not allowed inside the prison walls. She has not been identified.

Mr. Bingham is being sought by police.

Officer Frank Deleon, 44, escorted Jackson back to the Adjustment Center and prepared to frisk the black convict.

At this point, another officer, whom authorities will not identify, spied a 9-mm Spanish Lama pistol embedded in Jackson's six-inch-high Afro hairdo.

Associate Warden Park said that it was his "personal theory" that the gun was smuggled into the prison in the tape recorder case.

"Jackson got the drop on the officer and grabbed the gun," Mr. Park said.

Jackson yelled: "This is it!"

He ordered all the officers in the main lobby where he was standing to lie face down on the floor. At some point, another officer escorting another convict entered the lobby and the officer was ordered to lie face down also.

At 2:50 p.m., Sgt. Jere Graham, 39, walked into the Adjustment Center to get officer Deleon for another detail.

An unidentified guard opened the door for Sgt. Graham and this guard was grazed on the arm by a bullet fired through the glass door. He ran for help.

Jackson ordered one guard to stand up and unlock an automatic switch that opened the doors of all 34 cells on the first floor, freeing 25 convicts.

Among them were the other two Soledad Brothers, Fleeta Drumgo and John Clutchette, charged along with Jackson in the murder of a Soledad prison guard in January, 1970. Also freed was another black, Ruchell Magee, accused with black militant Angela Davis in the courthouse slayings of four in August, 1970.

It was unclear exactly what happened during the five minutes or so when two white guards and two white inmates were killed.

They were officers Paul Krasenes, 52, and Deleon and two inmates who had been loose and working on the first floor, John Lynn, 29, convicted of murder in Ventura, and Ronald L. Kane, 28, of Fresno, serving time for car theft and attempted escape.

Mr. Park said that all were killed by convicts "sawing" their necks with a dull razor blade melted into a toothbrush handle. However, both guards were also shot in the head. Mr. Park said that other convicts considered this a "sissy" weapon that is used only by homosexuals.

Sgt. Kenneth McCray, 39, was slashed in the throat and dragged from the lobby area to Jackson's cell, about 30 feet away on the north side of the Adjustment Center.

Convicts piled four dead men on top of officer McCray in Jackson's cell.

"This probably saved his life," Mr. Park said. "Since he was on the bottom, they probably didn't know he was still alive."

Officer McCray survived.

Officer Deleon's body bore razor cuts in the neck and a gunshot wound in the back of the head. Electrical cord was wound around his neck and ankles.

Officer Graham was led to Jackson's cell, shot once in the middle of the forehead.

Alarm sirens were screaming by this time.

Armed with the gun, Jackson dashed out the door of the Adjustment Center, accompanied by black convict Larry Spain, 22, convicted of murder in Los Angeles.

In the sunlight, they sped about 75 feet across a courtyard toward a 30-foot wall. There Jackson was cut down by rifle fire from one or two guard towers.

Jackson staggered about ten feet and then fell dead on the pavement.

It was 2:55 p.m.

Soledad Brothers' Version

(Continued from Page 1)

at the cigarette burns on my legs. Look at my back," Clutchette told the judge. The judge declined.

The spectators began picking up a chant for the men to take off their shirts and "show the people." Whereupon both men slowly unbuttoned their khaki shirts while an attorney assisted.

When the spectators saw what apparently were welts and bruises, the courtroom erupted into angry bursts of denunciations.

"There are people with broken arms and legs in there and they haven't seen no doctor or nothing," shouted Clutchette.

Some spectators rushed the aisles from benches but a quick appearance by members of the tactical squad, a special police unit to handle riots, cooled the atmosphere momentarily.

After two hours of shouting and confusion, a trial judge assigned to the case was disqualified because he had been a member of the district attorney's office in the past two years.

Judge Allen refused to hold prison officials in contempt of court for not appearing today, telling defense counsel he had spoken with prison officials on the phone and that their failure to appear "was a misunderstanding."

In a hearing yesterday, Judge Allen had ordered Warden Louis Nelson and Associate Warden James Park to appear today.

Today, the judge first said no such order had been given then stated that such an order had been given but the matter was settled on the telephone.

Meanwhile, as the hearing moved into its last minutes, defense attorneys informed the judge that they had filed motions in a San Francisco federal court asking that the whole case be removed to that jurisdiction.

500 Fly in Jumbo Jet

MADRID, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Airport authorities at Las Palmas said a world record for the number of people transported in a single civilian airplane was set today when a West German chartered Condor Boeing-747 carried 500 persons to the Canary Islands from Frankfurt.

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3-Year Heart-Graft Mark

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (WP).—Louis B. Russell jr., 46, the world's longest-living heart-transplant patient, celebrated the third anniversary of his new heart Sunday with a party in his Indianapolis home.

U.S. Bolsters Panel At SALT Negotiations

HELSINKI, Aug. 24 (UPI).—The United States this week strengthened its representation at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, sending Philip J. Farley, alternate chief U.S. delegate, to attend the week's sessions, conference sources said.

Mr. Farley is deputy director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Gerard C. Smith, the chief U.S. SALT delegate, is the organization's director.

The two delegations, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir S. Semenov on the Russian side, met today for two hours and ten minutes.

If NATO Is Ousted

Few GIs Would Regret Leaving Iceland

KEFLAVIK, Iceland, Aug. 24 (AP).—NATO's strategic position may be challenged, but few cries of regret will issue from the 2,700 American servicemen stationed here if Iceland's leftist government closes down the base established by the North Atlantic alliance.

Most of the younger, lower-ranking Navy and Air Force personnel find the assignment rugged and boring, and the Icelandic people almost as forbidding and unpredictable as the weather. The military regards Iceland as a hardship post—men without their families serve only a 12-month stretch.

Icelanders have little personal contact with the Americans and little concept that the base they operate is a lookout for monitoring Soviet aircraft, warships and submarines moving across the North Atlantic.

Rare Relationships

Relationships between the Americans and the Icelanders are almost non-existent. That has been the official policy of both governments since the NATO base opened 20 years ago.

Iceland finds itself a vulnerable, volcanic island of 200,000 persons caught between two great powers. Icelanders are quick to point out that 7,000 Americans here—including dependents—are the equivalent of having seven million foreigners quartered in the United States.

To cushion the cultural shock, Iceland has, over the years, introduced regulations designed to render the base and its inhabitants almost invisible.

Navy men from the rank of lieutenant commander down need a pass to visit the capital city of Reykjavik, 40 miles away, and are subject to curfew—10 p.m. except on Wednesday, which happens to be the one day in the week when Reykjavik is dry, with wine the only alcoholic beverage served.

Servicemen below the rank of E-4 are required to wear uniforms to town. In practice, this means none of the better restaurants or hotels will serve them.

Segregated Toll Booth

The road from the base is a toll road going in—Americans note that the toll booth is so located that workers at the new $55-million Swiss-built aluminum plant miss the toll by a few yards.

As part of the defense agreement, the base is an "agreed area." This means Icelandic police and customs men search all cars going out the gates.

Carrying out of alcoholic or carbonated beverages is forbidden. A serviceman can go out with two cigars, one packet of tobacco or two packets of cigarettes, provided one is open.

Americans complain that the Icelandic police seldom search a car with Icelandic plates and never a taxi, because of strict union rules. As a result, they say, Icelanders working in the exchange make off with choice items.

Iceland also has one of the world's toughest drunk-driving laws. One drink discovered on the mandatory balloon test, which leads to the mandatory blood test, can result in a severe fine, loss of driving license and even a jail term.

Iceland has no houses of prostitution and very few free-lance operators. Girls who attend dances at the base are looked down upon by their comrades as "alimony hunters," a comment on the number of Icelandic-American marriages that wind up on the rocks to the fiscal benefit of the native partner.

Vociferous Opposition

Similarly, the more than 1,000 Icelanders who work directly or indirectly for the base draw the insinuating question from their countrymen: "What's the matter, can't you find a better job?" In self-defense, they usually are vociferous in their opposition to the NATO base.

A succession of station commanders has tried to make the isolated life more livable with better barracks, recreation facilities, improved food, movies available three times a day, tours to scenic parts of the island, fishing and hunting trips. Since 1955, a television station has become culturally and politically controversial because its signal can be picked up by nearly half the islanders.

In the '50s, when the Air Force ran the base and MPs manned the gates, fights, under-age pregnancies and other frictions with the population happened from time to time.

In one incident, an Air Force general sent MPs to arrest the Icelandic police who had made an officer's wife take a blood test on suspicion of drinking. The general was relieved, and a few months later, in 1961, the Navy took over.

Since then, even severe critics of Iceland's membership in NATO have had to admit that incidents of conflict with the populace have been rare.

Despite the restrictions, or maybe because of them, morale at the base is high. First-term re-enlistments in both Navy and Air Force units are running ahead of the service average. Love has even found a way to leap the barriers, to the tune of 15 to 20 marriages a year with Icelandic girls.

Admiral With PhD

The commandant in these current trying times, when Communists hold two of Iceland's seven cabinet seats, is Rear Adm. John K. Beling, a soft-spoken, rather unmilitary-like physicist with a PhD, who spends most of his spare time studying the Icelandic language.

Most Icelandic observers believe that, after an initial strong policy statement, Premier Olafur Johannesson's government has backed off more than a bit on shutting down the base completely.

They think that pressure from the Communists and the left in general will result in some renegotiating of the defense agreement.

The Americans have the consolation of knowing that if the Icelanders won't have much to do with them, they would have even less to do with the Russians. Large Russian fishing fleets operating off the Iceland banks have not aided the Soviet image.

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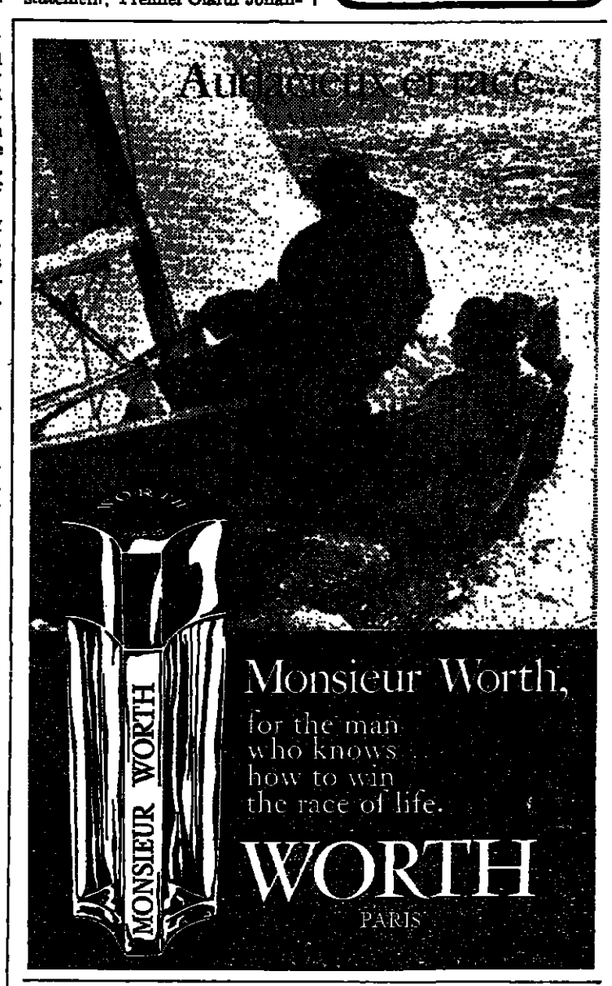

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Wednesday, August 25, 1971 *

Statesmanship on Berlin

The Berlin problem has plagued Europe almost from those spring days of 1945 when the Soviet tanks broke into the city's battered streets. It haunted the Allies—and Berliners—while old women were still chipping mortar from heaps of brick; while the Tiergarten still lay denuded of its trees, and sown with potatoes; while the population, cold and hungry, still scurried ant-like amid the ruins. It is a problem that the ambassadors of the four victorious powers have not yet solved—as they solved the cognate, if simpler, problem of Vienna. But after more than a quarter of a century the powers have at last reduced the Berlin question to manageable proportions.

It is a quite illogical compromise: recognizing the facts of sovereignty in both West and East Germany by limiting that sovereignty in respect to Berlin. West Berlin citizens will travel on West German passports—but the West German government will not exercise any "constitutional" prerogatives in West Berlin, and the Soviet Union will have a consulate general there. East Germany will continue to administer the routes to Berlin, but the Soviet Union promises that access to West Berlin will be "unimpeded." West Berliners may visit the East; but the Berlin wall still stands.

And, like many illogicalities, the Berlin settlement agreed upon by the ambassadors promises to work, while the logical proposals could only have led, as in the past, to dangerous confrontations.

More, the settlement, however tentative and incomplete, offers hope of better things in wider spheres—of rapprochement between the Federal Republic of Bonn and its Eastern neighbors, of an even wider European concord that could enhance prosperity and reduce frictions and the burden of arms.

Doubtless there are those on both sides of the shredding Iron Curtain who will deplore the sacrifices of principle entailed in the compromises made over Berlin. Pragmatic statesmanship—*Realpolitik* in the best sense of a word that is often abused in both theory and practice—offends many who are willing to die, or have others die, for causes, rather than live to work out practicable solutions.

But the ambassadors in Berlin have chosen the better part; this is no Munich, in which the victory of one side—the victory that was to lead to a Berlin in rubble and a world in chaos—was cloaked in diplomatic phraseology. Rather, it was an exercise of genuine statesmanship, of the kind that preserved Austria and ended the long and bitter squabble over Trieste. It suggests a lesson that might be read with profit by the parties to the Vietnam war; it could be usefully pondered in Belfast—and in many strife-torn cities in the United States.

Mr. Nixon's Choice in Vietnam

Expressions of deep regret are scarcely a sufficient response by the White House to the political bungling by President Thieu, which now leaves him embarrassingly unopposed in South Vietnam's presidential election. What is needed is the kind of fresh thinking and bold reversal of established policy that President Nixon has exhibited recently in his approach to China and the economy.

The United States still has sufficient leverage to bring about the only type of contest that will give the South Vietnamese people a meaningful choice—a three-way race in which Mr. Thieu will have both Vice-President Ky and Gen. Duong Van Minh opposing him. Several constitutional ways exist to bring about such a contest, once the opposition candidates can be convinced the balloting will be fair.

One device, as Mr. Ky now has proposed, would be a Thieu-Ky resignation to bring into being, for three months, a caretaker government under the president of the Senate. Such a government could enact a new electoral law and assure fair play to all parties. President Thieu naturally finds this proposal repugnant; it is up to Washington to make it clear to him that if he wants to avoid this alternative, he must negotiate a less drastic solution with his rivals.

A possible approach would be replacement of South Vietnam's acting premier, who controls the electoral machinery, with someone acceptable to the three candidates. Replacement of several pro-Thieu province chiefs—those who have already engaged in the most blatant election-rigging—also would be essential.

Tripartite electoral commissions could be set up on an ad hoc basis to inspect voting lists, oversee the campaign, watch the polls and supervise the ballot-counting. President Thieu has offered such mixed commissions to the Communists as part of a negotiated settlement of the war. There is no reason why he should not offer them to his democratic opponents; and a demonstration that such commissions work might help encourage the Viet Cong to negotiate peace.

Recall of parliament for swift amendment of Mr. Thieu's grossly unfair election law would be possible, if the three candidates could agree in advance how to amend it. The essence of all solutions, in short, is a negotiated agreement among the three candidates on what to do. But the initiative must be taken by President Thieu, and he is unlikely to take it on his own.

That is where President Nixon could help. A special envoy to Saigon is vital now, someone who can speak to Gen. Thieu with the firmness Ambassador Bunker has failed to display in the last eight months—then help as mediator to bring the three candidates to agreement.

There are risks in this procedure. A defeat for President Thieu might usher in a period of instability. But the gain, psychologically and politically, would be enormous if a fair election were rescued from the Saigon mess. A one-candidate election, amounting to a plebiscite for Thieu, would be the worst defeat the United States has yet suffered in Vietnam.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Berlin Accord

A heavy responsibility now rests on the opposition in West Germany. The CDU's tactics so far have been exacerbated by the current battle going on for Dr. Kiesinger's vacant position as leader. All candidates have tried to pour water on the negotiations. But it is hard to see how Herr Brandt can remotely be said to have sold out when [the Berlin] agreement has been negotiated not by him but by the three Western Allies.

Herr Strauss will have to be even more of a Neanderthal than he has been as yet to argue that three conservative administrations, headed by President Nixon, President Pompidou and Mr. Heath, have all been duped by the Communists.

—From the Guardian (London).

Danger for the Six

It looks very much as if the Six had not yet realized the fundamental change in U.S. policies, which involves a considerable danger for them. America has decided to boost its economy, rapidly and brutally, in the perspective of its coming elections, regardless of the cost for the others. It wants a guaranteed trade surplus, enabling it to maintain a hegemony which it was in the process of losing because of its trade deficit.

One will perhaps have to wait until the Common Market countries begin to feel the first effects of the tempest which the United States is letting loose on the rest of the Western world before they begin considering the only possible response: a concerted action on the currencies of the Community to create a European currency which might be defined in relation to gold. All the rest—the ephemeral reign of the D-mark as well as the reminder about the franc's ties to gold—is derisory.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Gen. Minh's Pullout

Whatever the degree of truth in the rigging accusation—and some rigging is inevitable—Gen. Minh has taken the wrong step. The point is that by standing and fighting a vigorous election campaign, with the not inconsiderable backing of the militant Buddhists, he could have shown the South Vietnamese people the nearest thing to a genuine democratic contest they would have experienced for many a long year.

President Thieu, if he won, would have been fortified in his next spell in office by the insights into the mood of the country which would have been afforded. Supporters of President Nixon's withdrawal policy could have held their heads up and said that at least democracy was on its way in South Vietnam, which is more than anyone can claim for the North. Gen. Minh should think again.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 25, 1896

BELGRADE—The publication of the engagement of the Crown Prince of Italy with the daughter of the Prince of Montenegro has not been well received by the people of Servia and as it has been followed by an announcement that the journey of King Alexander to Montenegro has been postponed, some coolness has sprung up between the two Balkan States. It seems the King's program is completely full.

Fifty Years Ago

August 25, 1921

NEW ORANGE, N.J.—Thomas A. Edison celebrated the 44th anniversary of the phonograph by receiving a delegation of his salesmen, attending a luncheon and expressing his views on topics of general interest. Mr. Edison let it be known that he does not like cigarettes, nor whiskey, and is for Prohibition. He has never heard Caruso and thinks the Irish question will be settled satisfactorily.

'There Must Be Some Way to Hand This Mess Over to the Yanks.'

A U.S.-Brezhnev Doctrine?

By C. L. Sulzberger

ATHENS.—Prime Minister Papadopoulos, Greece's strong man, likes to say he can't understand why the West, which so strongly dislikes the Brezhnev Doctrine, used to impose Moscow's ideology elsewhere, should try to emulate what it abhors by contemplating its own Brezhnev Doctrine here.

No matter how much we dislike his governing methods, Papadopoulos has a point. Why, if since the Bay of Pigs Washington has carefully avoided intervention in Cuba; why, if it scrupulously keeps hands off Chile; why, if it refuses to make South Vietnam produce a peace-making regime, should American opinion feel the need to intervene in Greece?

The answer is partly that Americans have felt a sort of responsibility here since the Truman Doctrine, partly because of the childish legend that this is an inherently democratic nation (*which it isn't*) and partly because of the persuasive powers of opposition propagandists abroad. All Greeks tend to be brilliant on politics and weave inspired tapestries.

The French Approach

Athens endorses France's approach on this issue, enunciated last Bastille Day by its ambassador: "Non-interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, which in this part of the world is, like elsewhere, the golden rule of French diplomacy."

The United States is broadly convinced by now that intervention is not our kind of game. After all, despite our obvious desire to keep NATO bases available in tiny but strategically vital Malta and Iceland, we eschewed any effort to influence their recent elections. One result is that our base tenure is seriously threatened.

Many of those elements in U.S. opinion that most savagely attack the thought of American intervention elsewhere want to lean hard on Greece. At the very least they would jeopardize Greece's military posture in NATO—so important to American commitments in the Mediterranean and the Middle East—by withholding promised arms. Maybe this isn't Brezhnev Doctrine but, as Talleyrand used to say, intervention and non-intervention can amount to the same thing.

This is unquestionably a repressive and unsatisfactory form of government but such is also true about many governments in this world. We have learned to our painful distaste that we can't go around imposing democracy *à l'Américaine*.

Secretary of State Rogers advised Athens that U.S. public opinion demands "developments" in Greece. He was told: "We cannot shape your internal policies and you are wrong if you think you can shape ours. And remember that Greeks react in a negative way if they feel there is pressure on them."

We can't make the colonels disappear by tough talk. There is a current rumor that Washington may be contemplating an attempt to install General Angelis, armed forces head, to replace Papadopoulos, but this would be a lunatic type of intervention even if it worked. It would simply substitute one military boss for another.

Papadopoulos has been loyal to NATO, even before heavy weapons shipments were resumed, and to his duties as host to 3,000 American servicemen stationed at bases near Athens and in Crete. Although he appreciates French policy on non-intervention, he doesn't fancy French ideas on trying to ease the superpower fleets (Soviet and U.S.) out of the Mediterranean.

Political Prisoners

Although this is a disagreeable and leaden government, its oppressiveness—above all by Greece's own standards—is often exaggerated. Less than 100 political figures are today in forced residence in villages or on islands. Perhaps 400 are in prison (after martial-law convictions), many in connection with violent acts like bombings.

Freedom of expression is muffled and political freedom is stifled. The constitution is not yet being applied and it seems ridiculous that martial law should prevail after 4 1/2 years.

The people certainly aren't happy but the great majority accommodates itself in a resigned way to what's going on. They would enthusiastically welcome a change but they want it handed to them by someone else. Still remembering their own bloody civil war a generation ago, they don't seem in a mood to embark on a serious urban guerrilla campaign.

Churchill described the Greeks as well as anyone: "They have survived in spite of all that the world could do against them and all they could do against themselves... quarreling among themselves with insatiable vivacity." Is it wise for the United States to do more than stand back and deplore?

The Lesson of San Quentin

Death of a Brother

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON. — To many Americans, white and black, it will seem unlikely that the San Quentin Prison authorities "set up" the killing of George Jackson, one of the so-called Soledad Brothers, particularly since several guards also were killed. But many others, mostly black perhaps but not a few of them white, will not find it hard to agree with his mother.

"They killed him and set him out in the yard and photographed him, and then said he tried to escape," Mrs. Jackson told Wallace Turner of The New York Times. "They've been trying for 10 1/2 years to do it and they did it."

Most of us never come into difficulties with policemen and never see the inside of a prison, even as visitors, and our tendency is to respect authority and to discount as hysterical and self-serving such views as Mrs. Jackson expressed. Authority in America is not supposed or generally *thought to do such things*.

But that is not necessarily the view in the black ghetto, where authority—mostly white—is deeply mistrusted. That is not the view of many in the black community everywhere who—just in the last year or so—have seen little or nothing done about the Orangeburg Massacre, the rioters shot in the back in Augusta, the students gunned down at Jackson State, Fred Hampton destroyed in his bed, and hundreds of less publicized crimes. That is not the view of those who have seen young sons and brothers go to prison for minor offenses and come out of these grim schools of crime and degeneracy—if they ever do—as hardened law-breakers and permanent outcasts from society.

Not They Alone

Nor are blacks—or Chicanos or Indians or other minorities—the only people who look at authority in America with misgivings or mistrust. The dead and maimed students at Kent State were white, and nothing is to be done. Other whites in low economic and social status know what it means to be powerless and hopeless before an uncaring or oppressive law. And many whites who are neither powerless nor hopeless are nevertheless deeply concerned, and aware that all is not as promised in the promised land.

So if it may well be true that Mrs. Jackson was overwrought—why not with two sons dead before the gunfire of white authority?—it is also true that, for once, this predominantly white society ought not passively to accept the opposite and usual assumption that authority is blameless and truthful, and those who defy it are fools or depraved, especially if black.

That is not just because George Jackson, the tragic and talented author of "The Prison Letters," sentenced at 19 for one year to life for confessing to a $70 robbery had become a symbol to so many blacks—particularly the young and passionate—of the rank injustice they believe with all too much reason their people have suffered at the hands of the police and the courts and the prisons. It is that symbolic position and the violence of his death at San Quentin that will cause so many in anger and in sorrow to agree with Mrs. Jackson that at last her defiant son was "set up."

Pressure for Probe

If it can be demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that there was no such "set up" of course, that may be useful to society in trying to hold black disaffection and anger within bounds. Almost certainly, and for just that reason, there already are stirrings within the liberal power structure to press an investigation to the limit. So was there in the case of Fred Hampton, with little result.

A better reason for challenging official explanations and general assumptions in the San Quentin case is to get at the truth of George Jackson's life, not just the truth of his death. Whether or not he was shot while escaping or was in some way "set up" for killing, his life was the real tragedy. It is indisputably an American tragedy.

He was, that is, not merely a victim of racism, although he was certainly that. He was a victim, too, of the poverty and hunger and disadvantage that are not the lot of blacks alone in this richest country on earth. His schools treated him with contempt. He was shot at age 15 by its violent lawmen. Its courts knew nothing better to do with him than to send him to its harsh prisons, where he spent a third of his life. There, and in his brief years on the streets of Chicago and Los Angeles—by his own account—he learned that "the jungle is still the jungle be it composed of trees or skyscrapers and the law of the jungle is bite or be bitten."

A talented writer, a sensitive man, a potential leader and political thinker of great persuasiveness, George Jackson was destroyed long before he was killed at San Quentin. There are thousands upon thousands like him—black and white, brothers all—who will be or have been destroyed, too. Until this warping destruction of humanity in America is seen for what it is, it will go on, and consume us all.

Breaching the Great Wall

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon's sudden decision first to visit China and then to clamp a *90-day freeze on wages and prices* has led to reassessments of his character and motivation. Has he seen the light or only felt the heat? Has he forgotten his anti-Communist and orthodox Republican past, or only tucked it into the back of his mind for future recall? Are his principles expendable on the political market? Or is he the prodigal, repenting the error of his ways, for whom the fatted calf should now be readied?

His friends, as much as his enemies, were taken by surprise; understandably, his enemies were the more impressed. His Democratic critics in Congress were almost unanimous in their praise of his China initiative. They had long advocated an approach to Peking. Congressional Democrats were only a little less approving of the price freeze, again because they had demanded something of the kind.

Nixon's Motives

Disapproval of the China trip was confined to the far-right fringe of the Republican party. The announcement that Henry Kissinger had arranged for it was an instant success. It even silenced, for the moment, critics who had complained that Nixon was getting out of Vietnam with deliberate speed that wasn't speedy enough. The wage-price standstill enjoyed a similar reception—at least for about four days.

Why has the President done what he has done? The straightforward explanation—that he recognized the United States was in trouble in Asia because of an unwinnable war, and at home because of rising prices and unabated unemployment, and had decided to do something about it—was dismissed as too simple. Something more complicated by way of amateur psychoanalytical judgment had to be offered.

Oddly, Nixon's severest critics have been more generous than his friends. Columnists who have called him timid and indecisive have now decided that he was courageous. They have admired his courage for doing what they have been suggesting. Politicians, too, have been generous in private discussion, crediting the President with robbing his opposition of its best issues. As they have seen it, Nixon has been simply the canny politician, discarding Republican principle for political expediency when it seemed profitable.

The most curious explanation for the President's double somersault from his flying trapeze has come from journalists who were so dazzled by his performance that they have credited him with learning the secret of levitation—at least for about four days. They have concluded that he has become a true convert to his opposition's faith. Explaining Nixon to Chou En-lai, James Reston of The New York Times took this line. Reston pointed out that men have a way of growing in the White House. Nixon, Reston said, had grasped "an historic opportunity to repair the damage" he, as a cold warrior, had done China, and thus to deliver "a certain rebuke to his own past." Even discounted for diplomatic license, this is an odd interpretation of the new, new Nixon.

It is not necessary to believe that Nixon's ideology has changed with his tactics. He started his climb to power as an anti-Communist, sincerely convinced, no doubt, that the missionary zeal of the temporal Communist religion was dangerous to the interests of the United States and should be contained. Granted that Leonid Brezhnev is not Stalin, the policies of the Soviet Union have not changed enough either at home or abroad to challenge that conviction. In China Mao is still Mao and a Senate committee's report that he has climbed over the bodies of millions of his countrymen, not to say Tibetans, to get where he is, may exaggerate the numbers but it is still essentially true.

Nixon is negotiating with the Soviet Union and trying to thaw relations with the People's Republic of China for pragmatic and practical reasons. He is trying to control inflation and stimulate economic recovery for the same kind of reasons. Chou's refusal to give an inch in his interview with Reston and others would seem to justify Nixon's former skepticism about doing business with Communists.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Nixon's Economics

President Nixon's "new economic policy for the United States" reveals clearly the man's unfortunate vision of his nation and the world. His "bold leadership" amounts to nothing more than perpetuation of his parochial interests: Favor big business; then forget the challenge of welfare reform, urban squalor, and foreign aid. Such narrow-minded policies are, indeed, disturbing. But what I find most tragic of all is Mr. Nixon's basic premise—that the "greatness in a great people" can only be expressed by consumerism.

WILLIAM J. LANOUETTE.
Helsinki.

* * *

I am an American living in France and affected as others by President Nixon's economic policy decision. But, if these decisions are good for the United States, then I am behind him 100 percent. As an American, I disliked many of President de Gaulle's decisions, but I admired him for putting his country, France, before all others. One of your readers stated "he could hardly wait to return to the U.S.A. and vote against Mr. Nixon." I doubt that he would vote for Mr. Nixon regardless of his decisions on this or any other matter. In my humble opinion, too many Americans these days are thinking only of themselves, and not what is good for our entire country. Even your paper, which I consider anti-Nixon, had to—perhaps grudgingly—applaud Mr. Nixon's decision.

MARGARET TURNER.
Paray, France.

The Roots of War

If we look closely at the Vietnam war what do we find? A civil war in which both sides cheated from the start. The Saigon government by using U.S. aid and the Communist insurgents by using North Vietnamese aid. This cheating finally took on such proportions that the objectives of the civil war were lost in the enlarged war which had quite different objectives. What was it then that thwarted all this foreign intervention and made a military victory unattainable? The simple fact that a conglomerate of peoples recently freed from colonial rule could not be melted down into a workable nation overnight.

As the people of South Vietnam are not yet capable of political response, the South Vietnamese government should ask that their territory be placed under the UN Trusteeship Council and should accept responsibility to administer such territory in accordance with the provisions of a UN mandate. In this hijacking world of today the road from colonialism to a workable nation can be traveled safely only under the protection of UN trusteeship.

C.D. WINANT.
Paris.

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United Press International.

A COMEBACK—Former President of Bolivia Victor Paz Estenssoro hailed by his supporters in La Paz as he returned from Peruvian exile Monday after latest coup.

As Ruling Parties Bicker

Rumors of New Coup Circulate in Bolivia

By Lewis H. Diuguid

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 24 (WP).—As Bolivia's 188th illegitimate government in 150 years seeks to consolidate power amid violent confrontations between students and soldiers, there is already talk of a 189th coup.

Foreign Minister Mario Gutierrez declared in an interview that the new government would reverse what he called "Cubanization" of Bolivia under ousted Gen. Juan Jose Torres, and he foresaw resumption of close relations with the United States. Those ties had almost disintegrated under President Torres.

Mr. Gutierrez, 52, was sworn in on Sunday by the new president, Col. Hugo Banzer Suarez, whose cabinet is dominated by two political parties that were fervent enemies until they agreed to support the coup.

But even before the cabinet ceremony was over, supporters of the two parties at the meeting broke into fist-fights and called each other thieves.

The antagonism between these two parties is one reason that many here doubt that stability will be achieved by this government. Probably most students and organized workers are in opposition, and they are strong political forces in Bolivia.

[President Banzer promised today to establish a "nationalistic revolutionary" government in Bolivia and abolish the political terms "left" and "right," the Associated Press reported.

["Our ultimate objective is happiness for the people," the 45-year-old cavalry officer told a crowded news conference, his first since taking power Sunday.]

Mr. Gutierrez said that the government would pacify the country and undo "criminal acts" of Gen. Torres's months in power before considering elections. He cited among the alleged crimes the formation of a People's Assembly, which he said "constituted the first Soviet in South America."

Under Gen. Torres, Russian influence increased here as American involvement was excluded. Mr. Gutierrez said that relations with socialist countries would continue, depending on the circumstances that those relations present in the future.

He anticipated that the U.S. Peace Corps, ousted by Gen. Torres, would be invited to resume "its valuable contribution to the humble people in our countryside," that dried-up aid programs could be renewed and that foreign private investment would be welcome "when it contributes to national goals."

Party Leader

Mr. Gutierrez is leader of one of the parties in the coalition, the Bolivian Socialist Falange. It is called Fascist or conservative by its critics, but Mr. Gutierrez said that it was based on "Socialist concepts, imbued with Christian principles." The newly constituted Nationalist Popular Front—the other coalition party—will protect the ample state role in the economy, he said, promising that a new law would decree industry-wide worker participation in profits.

It now seems that the coup had been planned for months. Several of those involved are known to have drawn up death lists of radicals in and near the Torres government. In the confusion since the weekend, several of these leaders are in hiding, and no executions have been reported. But more than 100 persons have died in street fighting, most of them onlookers in clashes between troops and armed students.

The student defiance of troops yesterday at the University of San Marcos appeared to be meant as a challenge to the authority of the new government. It was widely assumed that the students and dynamite-armed tin miners would have maintained Gen. Torres against any coup by relative conservatives.

But during the weekend, the army unified against President Torres and the student-worker activists proved to be few and inadequate.

The Popular Assembly, led by mine union chief Juan Lechin, had put out much propaganda about organization of militia units.

They didn't materialize and Mr. Lechin is in hiding. Mr. Gutierrez claimed that, in a fair vote, the miners would support his newly formed front.

World Furriers to Ban Use of 7 Rare Species

LONDON, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Use of skins of seven increasingly rare types of animals, including the tiger, will be banned by the International Fur Trade Association as of next month to save the animals from extinction, it was announced here today.

The association, which has members in 23 countries, has placed tiger, snow leopard clouded leopard, La Plata otter, giant otter, leopard and cheetah skins on its banned list.

Obituaries

Dr. Adrienne Koch, 58, Noted Historian of U.S. Revolution

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Dr. Adrienne Koch, 58, professor, scholar and historian of America's formative years, died Saturday of cancer in Doctors Hospital here. Her home was in Alexandria, Va.

Dr. Koch was the wife of Lawrence Robert Kegan, economist, who is executive director of the Population Crisis Committee in Washington.

Her chosen era was the half-century 1765 to 1815 in America.

Dr. Koch devoted a lifetime of scholarship to elucidating the American tradition. Her central thesis was that the founding fathers were "philosopher-statesmen" and not merely political leaders brought to power in a time of revolutionary upheaval.

Her first work, "The Philosophy of Thomas Jefferson," published in 1943, won the Woodbridge Prize, given by Columbia University for the most important work of philosophical analysis being done in the Columbia Graduate School.

Major Work in '50

In 1950, Knopf published one of her major works, "Jefferson and Madison: The Great Collaboration." In 1965 she edited "The American Enlightenment: The Shaping of the American Experiment and a Free Society," an anthology of the founding fathers. Her "Great Lives Observed: Jefferson" was published this year.

In the late 1950s, Dr. Koch turned temporarily from the intellectual interplay among Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton and the Adamses to the value conflicts of her own generation. She illustrated these conflicts from the thoughts of a variety of political and philosophical writers in a volume, edited for Dutton in 1959, entitled "Philosophy for Time of Crisis."

She was born in New York Sept. 10, 1912. Except during World War II, when she was an analyst for the Office of Economic Warfare and immediately afterward, when she was political analyst for the National Planning Association, Dr. Koch pursued an academic career along with her scholarly production.

She graduated from New York University and, after receiving a Ph. D. from Columbia, occupied chairs in philosophy, in history or in political science at New York University, Tulane, the University of California at Berkeley, the University of Michigan and the University of Maryland. She worked with graduate students at Maryland in seminars held at her home in Alexandria as recently as the first semester of this academic year.

Dato Aw Cheng Chye

SINGAPORE, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Dato Aw Cheng Chye, 48, Singapore banker and industrialist, has died in Santiago, Chile, it was announced here today.

A member of one of Southeast Asia's best-known families, Dato Aw was a director of more than 20 businesses in Singapore and Malaysia as well as chairman of the Chung Khiaw Bank and the Haw Par group. Other business interests included insurance, advertising and real estate.

A Haw Par spokesman said that he died in Chile on Saturday. He gave no other details.

Dato Aw took control of the family business of Haw Par Brothers, Ltd.—famous for its Tiger Balm medicinal products—in 1953. He remained as its chairman after London-based Slater Walker Securities gained control of the firm three months ago.

Yehoshua Bertonoff

TEL AVIV, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Yehoshua Bertonoff, 92, who was the dean of the Hebrew theater, died early today.

Mr. Bertonoff, who was born in Russia, had been associated with the Habimah National Theater group since its foundation in Russia in 1912.

He emigrated to Israel in 1927 and performed hundreds of leading parts in Habimah productions.

Wladslaw Kiernik

WARSAW, Aug. 23 (Reuters).—Wladslaw Kiernik, 92, a former Polish government minister, died here today, the Polish news agency PAP reported.

He was interior minister in 1923 and agriculture minister in 1925 and 1926.

He was made minister of public administration in 1947 after being imprisoned by the Nazis during the war.

PAP described Mr. Kiernik as "a merited activist of the peasant and independence movement."

Col. Clarence M. Glover

PARIS, Aug. 24 (IHT).—Col. Clarence M. Glover, 77, a pilot in the Lafayette Escadrille in World War I, died in his apartment here last weekend.

He was awarded France's highest honor, being created an officer in the Legion of Honor, for his services to France as a member of the famous Escadrille and also as a member of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps. The French government also made him an honorary colonel.

A lifetime member of the American Legion and past commander of the American Legion, Department of France, and of Paris Post No. 1, he was a prominent member of the American community here since 1919.

Funeral services will be at the American Legion mausoleum, near Paris, at 10 a.m. Thursday.

Tanzanians, Ugandans in Border Fight

Chinese Officer's Body Exhibited in Kampala

KAMPALA, Uganda, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin said tonight that fighting has broken out between Ugandan forces and Chinese-officered Tanzanian troops on the two countries' common border 200 miles southwest of here.

In Dar es Salaam, Tanzania accused Uganda of sending tanks and troops across its border and said fighting was continuing.

The body of a man described as a Chinese colonel, dressed in the uniform of a Tanzanian Army officer, was briefly displayed outside Uganda's International Conference Center here.

He was said to have been killed by Ugandan troops during fighting earlier today near the border village of Outukula.

The Chinese officer begged for mercy before he died, saying he was "only a Chinese sent by [Tanzanian President Julius] Nyerere," Gen. Amin said.

The officer told Ugandan soldiers he had nothing against Uganda but had been sent to the border by the Tanzanian government, Gen. Amin added.

He was speaking after seeing the man's body outside the Conference Center.

In Dar es Salaam, Tanzanian Minister of State Edward Sokoine described as "a blatant lie" Gen. Amin's statement that a Chinese instructor with Tanzanian troops had been killed in border fighting.

Fetching Water

Gen. Amin said the incident began when Tanzanian forces crossed into Uganda and captured four unarmed army drivers who had gone to a place near the border to fetch water.

Ugandan forces retaliated, capturing heavy artillery, machine guns, ammunition and vehicles, he said.

Gen. Amin did not give any casualty figures but said the bodies of Tanzanian soldiers could be produced as evidence of Tanzania's interference in Uganda's internal affairs.

Fighting was continuing along the border tonight, he added.

President Amin appealed to Ugandans to remain calm but warned them against the dangers of loose talk. All military personnel have been instructed to give only their name, rank and number if captured, he said. Civilians should follow that example.

If Ugandans gave away information which was of use to the enemy their own homes might be the ones to suffer in any offensive which resulted, he said.

Gen. Amin said the deaths of the Chinese officer and "some of our brothers from Tanzania" were the sole responsibility of his ousted predecessor, Milton Obote.

Mr. Obote has been living in Tanzania since his deposition in an army coup Jan. 25.

Gen. Amin's regime has faced strong opposition from several African states, leading to an Organization of African Unity decision to change the site of its summit conference in June this year from Kampala to Addis Ababa.

The Uganda-Tanzania border has been closed since July 7 on security grounds.

Between January and July over 1,000 Ugandan soldiers are said to have been killed on the border in skirmishes with guerrillas.

Monsoon Floods Hit Bengal State

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Indian Army troops were sent today to the West Bengal state town of Malda and surrounding areas to rescue the 45,000 persons stranded on rooftops and in trees by rising floodwaters, local officials reported.

In Bihar state, until now the hardest hit area in this year's monsoon floods, Health Minister Nagendra Jha reported that there had been at least 459 cholera deaths in 12 districts since the flooding began last month. More than 13 million persons have been affected by floods in Bihar.

Machines Put British Spider Out of Work at Optics Firm

YORK, England, Aug. 24 (AP).—An industrial era has ended in this northern corner of England.

For generations the tiny spider with the Latin name "epeira diademata" has been vital in the production of delicate optical equipment.

But no more. It has been replaced by a machine.

The webs of "epeira diademata"—known locally affectionately as "Eppy"—were used to produce fine markings and sightlines on instruments like theodolites and telescopes. Now an electronic etching system has been devised which is easier and equally accurate.

"It's remarkable but the spiders' webs could be accurate to within just over a ten-thousandth of an inch," said George Key, foreman of the York factory of Vickers Instruments, which exported its webbed opticals throughout the world.

Each August was spider-hunting season at Vickers. Young trainees would crawl across meadows searching for Eppy.

The spiders were then taken back to the plant and their webs spun, with up to 40 feet of thread, on special forks. This—enough for the next year's production—was stored and the spiders set free.

Clifford Smith, president of Yorkshire Naturalists' Trust, commented: "These spiders were perfect for the job because their silk is twice as strong as the same diameter of steel thread and also stronger than nylon."

Associated Press.

NEW TEACHER—Julie Eisenhower, youngest daughter of President Nixon, chatting with two other teachers at pre-school planning session at Atlantic Beach, Fla., elementary school. Mrs. Eisenhower will teach the third grade starting Sept. 7.

After Six-Year Chill in Relations

Soviet Union Resumes Aid to Indonesia

By James P. Sterba

DJAKARTA, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Eleven men and two women, part of a Soviet technical team, arrived here from Moscow today, beginning a new chapter of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Indonesia.

Thirteen additional scientists, engineers and interpreters are due to arrive within two weeks to complete the team and begin a two-month study on the feasibility of completing two large Soviet industrial aid projects abandoned six years ago following an abortive Communist coup.

The group's arrival marks a thaw after six years of chilly relations following the assumption of power by anti-Communist army officers led by Gen. Suharto and the bloody suppression of the Indonesian Communist party. The arrival also underlines the Soviet Union's quiet but steady bid for influence in Southeast Asia.

The survey team is headed by S.D. Evenchik, vice-director of the Chemical Institute in Moscow, an embassy spokesman said.

The projects to be surveyed are a superphosphate fertilizer plant at Tjilatjap, in central Java, and a steel mill at Tjilegon, 50 miles west of Djakarta. The plants were about three-fourths finished when the 1965 coup attempt by the Indonesian Communist party occurred. Shortly thereafter, President Suharto said that Indonesia was too poor to pay its share of the costs of completion of the plants and the Soviet technicians left, after an estimated $45 million had been spent.

Under the late President Sukarno, Indonesia and the Soviet Union had close ties before 1965. The Soviet Union poured in hundreds of millions of dollars of military hardware and credit to help build a sports complex near Djakarta, several monuments, and educational and industrial projects.

The major breakthrough in relations between the two countries came last Aug. 27, when Foreign Minister Adam Malik and Soviet officials signed in Moscow an agreement to reschedule over the next 30 years some $800 million in debts to Moscow accumulated by Sukarno and to study the uncompleted projects.

Indonesia has been leaning increasingly toward the non-Communist West, where it does most of its trading and receives virtually all of its aid and technical advice.

In the last year, however, the Soviet Union has been making some inroads. It bought $19.5 million worth of goods from Indonesia in 1970 and sold the Indonesians $5.6 million worth of machinery and textiles.

The Soviet Union has also offered to sell badly needed military spareparts on credit to Indonesia, but air force and navy officers are reluctant, claiming that much of their Soviet-built equipment is now beyond repair.

Bomb Damages Jordan Airliner At Madrid Field

MADRID, Aug. 24 (UPI).—A bomb which exploded aboard a Jordanian airliner parked overnight at Madrid's Barajas Airport was probably planted before the plane landed in Spain, the Spanish Air Ministry announced today.

The blast damaged the rear of the plane, belonging to the Royal Jordanian Airline (ALIA) and tore a hole in the fuselage early today. Nobody was injured in the explosion, which, police sources said, occurred between 1 and 7 a.m. and remained unnoticed until mechanics entered the plane to prepare it for take-off.

No information was released on how many passengers the Boeing-707 was carrying on its flight to Madrid, but ALIA's office said 30 people were booked on the return flight. ALIA flies the Amman-Madrid route once a week.

An ALIA spokesman denied reports that Queen Mother Zein, King Hussein's mother, had been aboard the plane.

In Amman, Hussein described the explosion aboard the airliner as a "criminal attack" and hinted Palestinian guerrillas were responsible.

Iron Age Man, Harem of 15 In Mass Grave

NOVI SAD, Yugoslavia, Aug. 24 (AP).—The mass grave of an Iron Age man surrounded by 15 women—believed to be his ritually-killed harem—has been unearthed near here, a team of archaeologists announced yesterday.

The women were buried in a circle around the man in what was described as an unprecedented discovery in Southeast Europe.

The central grave has been left intact and will be opened next month before 1,000 experts expected to attend an international congress here on prehistoric times.

The grave was thought to date from around 1800 BC and was probably that of a tribal chieftain.

Another U.S. Copter Crashes in Germany

ESCHENBACH, West Germany, Aug. 24 (UPI).—A U.S. Army helicopter crashed during take-off from the military training grounds at Grafenwoehr today, injuring the three officers aboard, an Army spokesman said.

The crash was the third of a U.S. Army helicopter in the past six days. It occurred only ten miles from Pegnitz, the scene last Wednesday of the worst disaster involving an American military helicopter in Europe, in which 37 servicemen died.

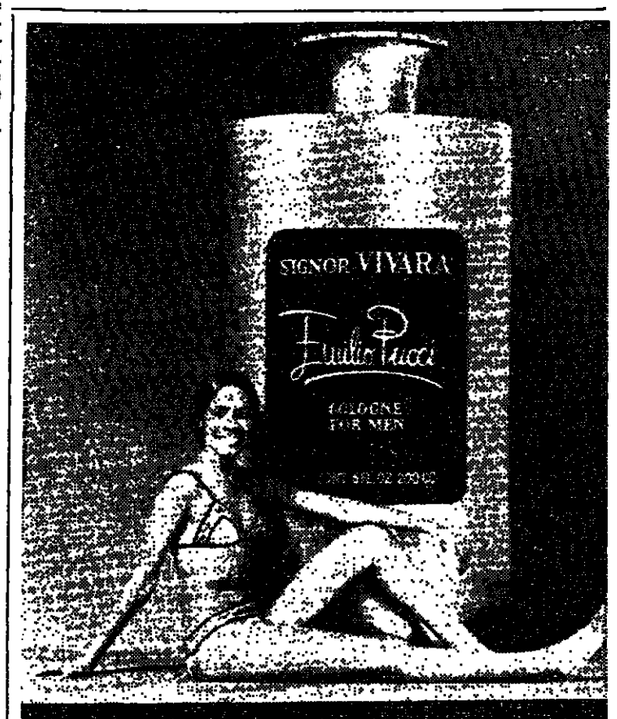
Peking Sending Top Aide to Tokyo Funeral

HONG KONG, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Contacts in Tokyo between Japanese and Chinese Communist officials appeared likely with the announcement today that Peking was sending to Japan Wang Kuo-chuan, the former Chinese ambassador to Poland, to represent his country at funeral services for Kenzo Matsumura, well known Japanese statesman and adviser to Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic party.

Mr. Matsumura, who died Saturday, was a strong advocate of improved relations between Japan and Communist China and had often visited Peking, where he was highly esteemed.

Immediately after his death, the Tokyo government advised Peking that a Chinese Communist representative for last rites to honor Mr. Matsumura would be welcomed.

Peking's response in sending one of its highest-ranking and most experienced diplomats was taken by observers here today to mean that Mr. Wang has been authorized by his government to engage in conversations with Japanese officials if the occasion arises.



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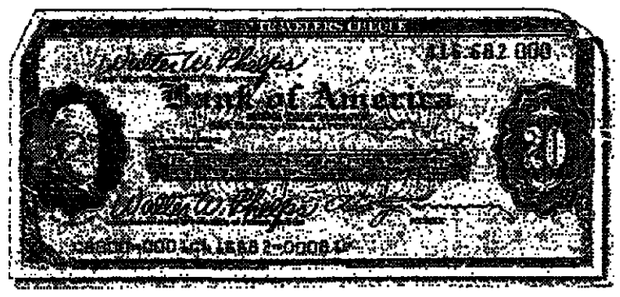

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EDINBURGH

Walton Stars at 25th Festival

By Alan Blyth

EDINBURGH, Aug. 24 (IHT).—In both concert and opera the 25th Edinburgh Festival has got off to a cracking start. The opening program in Usher Hall Sunday night featured the Festival Chorus, which is one of the best in Europe—precise in attack, clear in diction, and full in tone. Sir William Walton's "Belshazzar's Feast" was the performance of an evening devoted to British music. Walton's work has reached the stage of being an old friend, whom you greet as though you had known him for time immemorial.

Its exuberant evocation of Babylonian feasting succeeded by Israelite joy at Belshazzar's downfall still holds its power to excite after 40 years, especially in an interpretation as vivid and exhilarating as that given under Alexander Gibson's direction. The single shout "Slain!" cut through the hall like a swath. In the baritone's brilliantly descriptive passages, unaccompanied, John Shirley-Quirk held the house by his urgent delivery.

A new work for the occasion—Thomas Wilson's "Te Deum" seemed pallid by comparison, an earnest try at finding a new way with an old text, but it is basically conventional and derivative in its musical language. The chorus was a good advocate for this piece too and was well supported by Gibson and his own Scottish National Orchestra.

They seemed less at ease accompanying Yehudi Menuhin in Elgar's Violin Concerto. Their string tone hardly did justice to Elgar's glowing, elegiac themes. Menuhin, on the other hand, is still the most convincing exponent of this score's solo part and in those passages where the composer bares his heart, Menuhin goes along with him. Technically not always secure, interpretatively he was unrivalled.

Opera

Teresa Berganza graced the festival's first operatic presentation, Rossini's "Cenerentola" ("Cinderella") borrowed from the Florence Festival. She shared the evening's honors with producer Jean-Pierre Ponnelle and conductor Claudio Abbado, a partnership that gave us a new look "Barber of Seville" at Salzburg a couple of years ago. Ponnelle's own sets are all rococo black and white—one representing the seedy residence of Don Magnifico (father of the ugly sisters and Cinderella), the other more elegant for Prince Ramiro's palace. They are as intricate and detailed as the staging, which presents several of the characters in a new and usually amusing light. For the most part his ideas are as relevant as they are ingenious, but this very ingenuity occasionally dwarfs poor Cinderella and in this conception the heroine's pathos is missing, as it is in Berganza's portrayal. Once she is dressed up for the ball in her finery, her flawless tone and brilliant execution of coloratura ensure aural satisfaction too.

Luigi Alva can still produce a honeyed tenor tone as Ramiro. Veteran Renato Capecchi, who revels in depicting the dandified Dandini (servant dressed up as master to fox the ugly sisters) compensated for vocal insecurity by his command of opera buffa style; similarly Paolo Montarsolo as Magnifico. Rossini represents the "fairy godmother" element in Cinderella by the prince's philosopher-tutor, Alidoro. Ugo Trama made him into a wily but discreet master-of-ceremonies, seeing to it that Cinderella got from rags to riches.

Abbado's musical direction, in a new edition by Alberto Zedda, in clearing away the accumulated cobwebs around Rossini's score, was precise, delicate and frothy. All in all, a glitteringly festive occasion but not always a very heartfelt one.

The rest of the festival looks promising with visits from the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the Israel Philharmonic, the West Berlin Opera, the Royal Danish Ballet, and many distinguished soloists. There's no specific theme to the festival this year—just an effort to show that after a quarter of a century, Edinburgh still draws the best from all over the world.

United Press International.

Peter Diamand, left, director of the Edinburgh Festival, with Alexander Gibson, conductor of Scottish National Orchestra, and violinist Yehudi Menuhin at opening night.

On the Arts Agenda

Stefan Kozinski, 18-year-old composer-musician currently studying at the American Schools of the Arts in Fontainebleau, will give an organ recital Aug. 29 at 5:45 p.m. at Notre Dame in Paris, as part of the summer series of recitals by guest organists at the cathedral. The program includes the G-Minor Fantasy and Fugue of Bach, "Adagio for Organ" by David Kozinski (the soloist's father), "Sonata" by Vincent Persichetti and "Dieu Parmi Nous" from Messiaen's "La Nativité."

* * *

The September-October part of the Festival of the Fondation Royaumont opens Sept. 18 with concerts at 5 and 9 p.m. by the pianist Michel Beroff, followed by two concerts at the same hours Sept. 25 by the organist Pierre Cochereau, one concert at 5 p.m. Oct. 2 by the Choral Soloists of the French Radio-Television under Marcel Couraud, and two concerts Oct. 9 by oboist Maurice Bourgue and pianist Colette Kling. On Oct. 16 and 17, there will be programs at 3, 5 and 9 p.m. dedicated to Igor Stravinsky, included in the program of the Paris Journées de Musique Contemporaine. The program of the two days includes conferences, concerts and films. All events are at the Royaumont Abbey near Asnières-sur-Oise, north of Paris.

* * *

The first production in Hamburg of Richard Strauss's "Die Schweigsame Frau" is scheduled for Sept. 19 at the Hamburg State Opera in a staging by Rudolf Steinboeck and sets by Ekkehard Grübler. Marek Janowski will be the conductor and the cast will be headed by Jeanette Scovotti as Aminta, Kurt Moll as Morosus, Hermann Winkler as Henry and William Workman as the Barber.

* * *

The Royal Shakespeare Company has scheduled what is believed to be the first performance in London since its own time of "The Man of Mode" by Sir George Etherege (1634-91), a pioneer of the Restoration comedy of manners, staged by Terry Hands and designed by Timothy O'Brien. The first performance is Sept. 13 at the Aldwych Theatre.

* * *

The company of the Teatro La Fenice of Venice will bring its productions of Rossini's "The Barber of Seville" and Verdi's "Rigoletto" and "A Masked Ball" for the 16th Italian Opera Festival at the Théâtre de Beaulieu in Lausanne, Oct. 13-21. There will be two performances of each work.

PARIS THEATER

British Imports to Headline The Fall and Winter Season

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 24 (IHT).—The theatrical season in Paris follows an established pattern. The playhouses reopen in September with last year's hits. But some of the holdovers will be replaced by new ones before the winter is upon us.

Among the newcomers will be several from abroad, with Paris drawing heavily, as does New York, on the London stage. Peter Nichols's new play, "Forget Me Not Lane," in an adaptation by Claude Roy, is set at the Gaité-Montparnasse. This is an ironic backward glance at lower-middle-class English life which received good reviews when it opened at the Apollo in London last spring. Whether French audiences will respond to English humor and viewpoint remains to be seen; it is possible that these may have been somewhat altered in the Roy version.

Harold Pinter's first full-length play in eight years, "Old Times," which also looks back on the recent past, is being prepared for French production as is Pinter's revision of James Joyce's "Exiles." The late Joe Orton's first and best play, "Entertaining Mr. Sloan," is also due in Paris. Translators are at work on two comedies by the American Neil Simon, "Plaza Suite" and "The Last of the Red Hot Lovers."

Françoise Sagan has adapted Tennessee Williams's "Sweet Bird of Youth" for performance by Edwige Feuillère and Bernard Fresson. André Barsacq will direct it at the Théâtre de l'Atelier. Pirandello's "Naked" will be revived with Emanuelle Riva and Claude Dauphin in a production by René Dupuy.

After some hesitation and many conferences, the Ministry of Culture, under Jacques Duhamel, has decided to underwrite the Théâtre National Populaire's deficit of last season and to provide funds for its coming productions. Georges Wilson, whose term as director expires in September, 1972, remains in charge and his program has the minister's approval.

Wilson's schedule includes Brecht's version of Gozzi's "Princess Turandot" (which Wilson will direct); a translation of Arnold Wesker's play about British military service, "Chips With Everything," and Arrabal's "La Guerre de Mille Ans," directed by Jorge Lavelli. All three will be performed in the main theater at the Palais de Chaillot.

In the Salle Gemier, the TNP repertory will consist of "Capitaine Schelle, Capitaine Ecco" by the Iranian author Rezvani, staged by Jean-Pierre Vincent, and Edward Bond's "Saved." There will be guest engagements by the Théâtre de l'Aquarium and the Argentine TSE company.

The Théâtre de la Ville, under the direction of Jean Mercure, will present a revival of Giraudoux's "La Guerre de Troie n'Aura pas Lieu," Dario Fo's "Isabelle, Trois Caravelles et un Charlatan," first seen at the Avignon festival this summer, and Camus's dramatization of Dostoevski's "The Possessed."

The Théâtre de l'Est Parisien will offer a new production of "The Merchant of Venice," adapted by Jean Cosmos and directed by Georges Werler. Brecht's "Saint Joan of the Stockyards," and a revival of "The Threepenny Opera."

A new comedy by Jean-Pierre Gredy and Pierre Barillet, authors of "Forty Carats" and "Cactus Flower," is due at the Bouffes-Parisiens. The Châtelet, under the direction of Michel Roux, will open with "Double V," an American musical comedy having its premiere in France.

The Vieux Colombier is introducing a continuous entertainment program. At 9:30 a.m., there will be a show for children; at 2 p.m., a program by chansonniers; at 6:30, dramatic readings of celebrated contemporary poets; at 8:30, La Mamma troupe of Paris will perform; and at 11 p.m., there will be a variety show with Jacques Canetti as master of ceremonies.

As for the returning hits, Françoise Dorin's light comedy about a selfish bachelor's private life, "Un Sale Egoïste," is back at the Antoine with Guy Tréjan replacing Paul Meurisse. "Hair," after a hot-weather holiday, enters its third year at the Porte Saint-Martin. Jean Anouilh's latest play, "Ne Réveillez Pas Madame," with the original cast headed by François Périer, is at the Comédie des Champs-Elysées, while Anouilh's "Les Poissons Rouges" is again at the Oeuvre.

Robert Dhéry's musical comedy set in a Breton port, "Vos Gueules les Mouettes," has returned to the Variétés. The French adaptation of William Douglas Home's "Secretary Bird" (in its fifth year at the London Savoy), with its French title, "Le Canard à l'Orange," and with Jean Poiret and Geneviève Page in the leading roles, is again at the Gymnase. "Pauvre France," from an American source, with Jacques Fabbri as the harassed father of a problem son, is at the Fontaine and "Rose-Marie," the 1924 vintage Broadway operetta, has run all summer at the Henri Varna-Mogador.

Also among the holdovers are two British farces by Alec Aceckbourn: "Du Côté de Chez l'Autre" (from his "How the Other Half Loves") at the Madeleine and "Pantoufle" (from "Relatively Speaking") at the Daunou. "Oh! Calcutta!" continues its Paris engagement at the Elysée-Montmartre. This is an edited version of the Anglo-American original but it sports a similar distarte for the fig icaf.

'Largest' Minoan Cemetery Found On Eastern Crete

SITIA, Greece, Aug. 24 (AP).—Greek and American archaeologists have come across a vast proto-Minoan necropolis, described as the largest ever found on Crete and possibly the only one of its kind in Greece.

The cemetery is expected to shed new light on the Minoan civilization that existed in Crete between 3000 and 1100 B.C.

Archaeologists have already cleared some of the graves in the necropolis, found near the coastal town of Sitia in the eastern sector of Crete. They believe they date back to the proto-Minoan period—approximately 4,000 years ago.

Fifty of the graves, according to the curator of the archaeological service of eastern Crete, had been damaged by farmers, but the remainder were found intact.

Objects found in them include a lead box containing golden sheets, copper daggers, swords, jewelry, tools and about 1,800 vases of various shapes and designs and hundreds of skeleton bones. Also found in the graves were two zoomorphic amulets, described as unique.

Gloria Swanson to Return to Broadway

By James M. Markham

NEW YORK (NYT).—Gloria Swanson, whose extraordinary 58-year career spans silent films, talkies and the theater, is returning to Broadway next month, after a hiatus of two decades to take the part of the quick-tongued bourgeoise, Mrs. Baker, in "Butterflies Are Free."

Miss Swanson, who will replace Rosemary Murphy in the part on Sept. 7, was on Broadway in 1951 with José Ferrer in "Twentieth Century" and the following year with David Niven in "Nina."

"I said I would never put my foot on the stage after that experience," Miss Swanson said, recalling that on opening night a large stay in her dress popped up between her and Mr. Niven, amusing the audience but somehow presaging the play's nonsuccess.

Miss Swanson admitted that the producers of "Butterflies" had to coax her to return to Broadway. She celebrated her 72d birthday on March 27 while playing Mrs. Baker with the "Butterflies" national company, which she led for seven months.

"But that Mrs. Baker grew and fascinated me,' she said. "And it's a much deeper play than one would suspect on seeing it for the first time."

Miss Swanson said she had agreed to do the "Butterflies" road show in the first place "to see America."

"I knew that Americana was not on the East Coast or on the West Coast, but maybe in the middle," she said. "I fell in love with Arkansas.

"I always chose a dressing room on the second floor so that I could run up and down the steps during the performance," Miss Swanson added. "I guess I'm old ironsides, the iron butterfly."

Ensconced in a very small chair—the furniture in her Fifth Avenue apartment is reduced to the scale of her own height, just over 5 feet—Miss Swanson remembered a more elegant Broadway, that of the 1920s.

"My dear young man," she said, "there was an excitement about everything—you had musicals and you had revues and the George White 'Scandals' and Ziegfeld's 'Follies,' and you had beautiful restaurants and lovely ladies dressed for the occasion, not looking like they were going to a gym. And," she said and paused, "men in their sweatshirts at the opera now!"

Asked if she felt a certain distaste for the ambiance of the commercial Broadway of 1971, she replied:

"No, because I go along with change, and this too shall pass, no matter whether it's good or bad. Thank God for change."

Miss Swanson has little use for women's liberation.

"No, no, no—I want a man to know more and I want him to pick up something when I can't," she said. "Physically I want him stronger, mentally I want him stronger."

Yet Miss Swanson—whose career began as a teen-ager in 1913—conceded that men had an edge in her profession as they get older.

"When you have the thinking of what we call 'producers' in my business," she said, "the first requisite is supposed to be sex appeal, so you have a problem right off the bat because the average American male doesn't think of a woman over a certain age as having any sex whatsoever."

Gloria Swanson in her New York apartment.

NYT.

Scandal-Plagued 'Pinkville': More Heat Than Light

Theater in Germany

By Paul Moor

WEST BERLIN, Aug. 24 (IHT).—George Tabori's play "Pinkville" turned into a scandal long before its European premiere here. Originally the workshop of the municipal Schiller Theater intended to do it during the approaching Berlin Festival, but the West German representative on the festival board pounced on a Zurich newspaper's review of the play's off-Broadway premiere which called it "anti-American." Tabori takes his title from the Army's code name for My Lai, so some circles would call almost anything he might write on the subject anti-American.

Suddenly, after the West German representative's protest, the Schiller Theater, which had earlier presented another Tabori play, "The Cannibals," suddenly discovered that a conflict of dates would make it impossible for them to do "Pinkville." This does not mark the first time that the Schiller Theater has displayed that variety of moral courage. After the Berlin wall went up ten years ago, the Schiller Theater's director yielded to threats of violence from right-wing vigilantes and cancelled a scheduled play by Bertolt Brecht, who lived in East Berlin.

Two independent young producers in Berlin decided to put on "Pinkville" themselves, and they put up posters to announce the coming premiere. This touched off the next scandal, for the poster, a striking and original work by Fred W. Berndt, moved one indignant citizen to file charges with the police on religious grounds. The poster bears the legend, in English: "Do it yourself in Pinkville," and consists of various individual parts which one can cut out and put together to form the crucifixion of Christ.

After all this priceless advance publicity, which has brought the producers long-distance telephone orders from West Germany, "Pinkville" has now opened here, acted by a gifted but non-professional cast of young people from the Max Reinhardt School of Acting and staged by Mr. Tabori himself. In many regards the play itself has a high potential for sensation, Mr. Tabori, for instance, swears that Lieut. Calley himself, after hearing about the scheduled original production and getting hold of a copy, implored Tabori fervently but unsuccessfully to let him play one of the leading roles himself.

Unhappily, Tabori starts out with at least two strikes against him: the early Brecht play "Mann Ist Mann," which long ago showed how to turn an ordinary man into a killing machine, and "The Brig," the Living Theater's frightening recreation of the soul-destroying sadism exercised by U.S. Marine Corps non-coms. Since Tabori has taken the same thesis as the Brecht play, since his own play owes much to Brecht in general in the way of technique, and since he put together a successful evening's program several years ago entitled "Brecht on Brecht," one can hardly avoid finding "Pinkville" strongly derivative.

The Living Theater has a well-known ax to grind politically, so one had best approach such works as "The Brig" more as imaginative rather than documentary theater. Entirely credible and convincing documentations of Marine Corps sadism at, for instance, Parris Island and Fort Bragg, such as have appeared in reliable publications in several countries, allow one to come to "Pinkville" with sympathies ready for the author's viewpoint. The kind of sadism those reliable documentations have presented has, viewed from the sick standpoint of the USMC instructors, a kind of horrible, inhuman logic. The sadism one witnesses in "Pinkville" does not. It lacks the brutish refinement which would lend it credible purpose; its senseless crudity creates the impression of wish-fulfillment to serve a preconceived thesis.

The production has much in its favor. The performance takes place in the architecturally interesting Trinity Church on the southernmost edge of Berlin in the Rudow section, and the churchly environment lends all the more impact to a kind of naturalistic dialogue more customarily associated with boot camp than with holy places. Mr. Berndt's decor consists almost entirely of extremely imaginative use of great expanses of Marine Corps landing nets, which also enable the play to take off from the ground floor and spread out vertically to two upper levels. The spectators and the rock group which performs Stanley Walden's undistinguished music surround the actors completely.

The printed program prominently quotes the mother of one of Calley's boys at My Lai: "I gave them a good boy, and they made a murderer out of him." Showing how this can happen constitutes, God knows, a legitimate and important dramatic theme today, but Mr. Tabori bludgeons his auditors rather than playing to their reason. His cast of young actors yell, both literally and figuratively, so much of the time that the yelling loses its impact and becomes incomprehensible and monotonous. In the long run, this highly commendable effort fails to come off. It will make no new converts to its call, and it well may feed racist prejudices which have about as much to do with reality as the sadism in it does. The play as a whole, sheds far more heat than light.

French Tour

The National Orchestra of the French Radio and Television will tour Italy, Egypt and Yugoslavia, playing eight concerts from Oct. 1 to 13 under its musical director, Jean Martinon. The orchestra opens its Paris season Oct. 20 in the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées under Martinon, with David Oistrakh as the soloist in Shostakovich's Violin Concerto No. 2.

18 Firsts

Eighteen first performances are scheduled for the concerts of International Gaudeamus Music Week, organized in conjunction with the Netherlands Broadcasting Foundation, from Sept. 10 to 17 in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht and Hilversum. The final concert will be by the pianist Doris Hays, first-prize winner of the 1971 Gaudeamus Competition for Interpreters of Contemporary Music.

Communist China Enters Film in Venice Festival

VENICE, Aug. 24 (AP).—Communist China, which recently established diplomatic relations with Italy, is entering the Venice Film Festival.

Officials here said it was the first time the Peking regime had sent a work to any Western film festival.

The Chinese movie is entitled "The Red Women's Detachment." It was described as "a ballet on a contemporary revolutionary theme."

Forty-one films from 21 countries will be shown at the 32d annual festival, which opens tomorrow.

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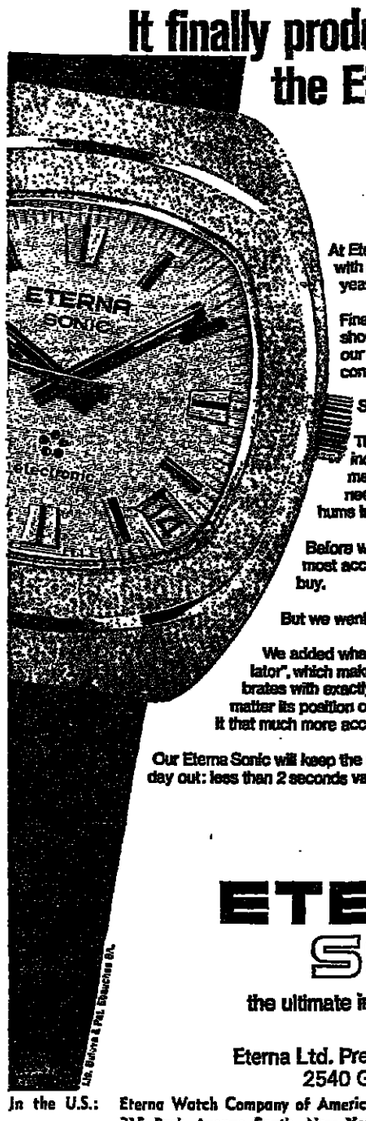

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1971

Group of 10 Plans 2 Key Meetings

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—International monetary officials are working out the agenda for a deputy-level meeting of the Group of Ten—the major Western industrial countries—early next month that will lead to a ministerial conference on Sept. 15.

The two meetings by officials of Britain, the United States, Canada, Japan, Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden will seek agreement on basic changes in currency values and on a reform of the monetary system, following the U.S. withdrawal of the dollar's convertibility into gold.

Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), who has called on Washington to raise the official price of gold, had talks here with Rinaldo Ossala, chairman of the Group of Ten's deputies and a director of the Bank of Italy.

Parities a Focus Of Sept. 15 Talks

Mr. Ossala then flew to Ottawa to go over the agenda with the Canadian Finance Minister, Edgar Benson, who is chairman of the Group of Ten finance ministers.

Mr. Benson has asked Mr. Ossala to assemble the deputies for preliminary policy talks before the Sept. 15 ministerial meeting. The two meetings have been asked for by Mr. Schweitzer and by countries including Britain, Italy, Canada and the Netherlands.

[In Ottawa, Mr. Benson said after seeing Mr. Ossala that finance ministers of the Group of Ten would probably meet in London on Sept. 15 and that the deputy ministers would meet soon, AP-DJ reported.]

The sources said that heading the deputy-level agenda would be proposals drawn up by Mr. Schweitzer for specific changes in the dollar values of member currencies: That the Japanese yen be revalued upwards by 15 percent, that the floating deutsche mark be raised between 13 and 14 percent from its original parity base, and that the British and French currencies be raised by slightly over seven percent.

Currency values of the remaining members of the group other than the United States would be revalued by lesser amounts.

The revaluations would be achieved partly by an official increase in the dollar price of gold of something less than five percent, and partly by specific unilateral revaluations of other currencies against the dollar, the sources said.

The IMF is also expected to seek a widening of the margins within which exchange rates can fluctuate around dollar parity to three percent from the present one percent.

U.S. and French sources were said to have indicated that the Schweitzer proposals were unacceptable to their governments, but for different reasons.

The U.S. authorities feel that the proposed average dollar devaluation in relation to the nine other currencies would be too low. The Schweitzer package would devalue the dollar by 10 percent or slightly less in relation to the major currencies, while the U.S. authorities are looking for a devaluation of at least 12 percent.

The French authorities feel the suggested revaluation for their currency does not accurately reflect economic conditions, the sources said.

Long Float Foreseen

THE HAGUE, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—The world will have to return eventually to fixed rates of exchange but this will not be achieved soon, the Dutch Central Bank's president, Jelle Zijlstra, said.

In a television interview, he added that he expected that Japan would not be able to avoid revaluation.

Schiller Calls IMF High, Unrealistic on Revaluation

BONN, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller rejected as unrealistically high the proposals by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the ministry announced today.

The proposal for a revaluation of the Japanese yen by 15 percent, the deutsche mark by 13 to 14 percent and the pound and the French franc by over 7 percent is completely unrealistic, Mr. Schiller said.

He added that figures discussed by the EEC finance ministers last week in Brussels for new parity guidelines were much lower.

IMF Paper Confirmed

BONN, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ).—Authoritative government and Central Bank informants confirmed today that the IMF had circulated what they called "a working paper" containing detailed suggestions for a major realignment of currencies. But they said that some published reports of the revaluation rates had been incorrect.

U.K. Discounts Report

LONDON, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Authoritative British sources today discounted the report of the IMF proposals that certain currencies be revalued upwards to help the dollar.

The sources said that such ideas about future currency values were "not likely to have any bearing on any eventual settlement."

The Treasury declined any official comment.

IMF Denies Authorization

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—The IMF managing director, Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, issued the following statement today on the fund's currency realignment policy:

"In current circumstances surrounding exchange market developments the fund staff has naturally made a variety of informal calculations relating to payments situations and similar matters. But no figures about possible currency realignment or related matters can be considered authentic unless and until they have been agreed by and their release approved by the fund. There has been no such authorization up to the present time."

Dollar, Traded Slowly, Weakens in Europe

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 24 (IHT).—The dollar weakened on European money markets today. Although dealers described some markets as "nervous," there were no signs that big money has started to move again.

Reports that the International Monetary Fund is proposing specific parity changes for the major currencies was said to have caused today's retreat in the price that banks and money dealers pay for dollars.

In Frankfurt, the dollar sagged 7.96 percent below the official parity to 3.39 DM. After officials rejected talk of a 13 to 14 percent revaluation as unrealistically high, the dollar strengthened and closed at 3.4025, down from yesterday's 3.4235. Today's close is equal to an effective revaluation of 7.57 percent.

Expectations that the mark will be revalued prompted Germany in early May to let the rate float, rather than to continue to support it and take in unwanted millions of dollars in the process. Since then it has traded as much as 9 percent over its official parity of 3.66.

In London, where floating rates were introduced yesterday, the pound closed at $2.4460, up from $2.44 yesterday. Compared to the official parity of $2.40, today's price is equal to a revaluation of 1.9 percent.

In Paris, where a two-tier system separates commercial transactions (within the official parity of 5.55 francs to the dollar) from all other business, the free-floating franc closed with an effective revaluation of 1.9 percent at 5.44 to the dollar. Yesterday, a dollar bought 5.46 francs.

In Zurich, where the central bank is not buying and selling francs to support the rate, the dollar bought 3.97 francs, an effective revaluation of 2.9 percent, compared to 4 francs yesterday.

In the "official" market in Brussels, the dollar was quoted at 48.45 to 48.5 francs, down from 48.75 to 48.90 yesterday, for an effective revaluation of 3 percent.

In Amsterdam, the guilder continued the float it began with the mark in early May, and showed an effective revaluation of 4.4 percent today at 3.46 to the dollar, compared with 3.48 yesterday.

The dollar also weakened against the Italian lira, declining to 615 from 617.6 yesterday. Today's price makes the lira 1.6 percent more expensive than it was before the crisis began, when a dollar bought 625 lire.

Bullion markets in Europe remained quiet, with the free market price of gold modestly higher today than yesterday.

The only stock market excitement was in London, where the Financial Times ordinary share index hit a 19-month high at 418.2 before settling back to close at 417.8—up 5.7 for the day and a new high for the year.

Japanese Bar Revaluation, Pending Talks

TOKYO, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Japan decided today to resist pressure for upward revaluation of its currency, pending international negotiations on the monetary crisis next month.

A newly formed cabinet council of economic ministers met and ruled out revaluation as well as possible talks with the United States on monetary problems.

The decision confounded widespread speculation in banking and business circles here that Japan would be forced into an immediate revaluation to offset the 10 percent U.S. import surcharge imposed this month.

A lull descended on the foreign exchange and stock markets after heavy recent selling. The leading stock price indexes closed slightly lower following slow trading. The 225-share index for example, closed at 2,162.82, down 0.97.

Eight-Point Program

At its meeting, the cabinet council of economic ministers decided to maintain the rate of 360 yen to the dollar and to promote the eight-point program adopted last month to ward off pressure for revaluation.

This includes removal of barriers to imports and foreign investment capital, more economic aid, orderly development of exports and flexible manipulation of fiscal and monetary policies.

The acting Foreign Minister, Toshio Kimura, said at a news conference that the cabinet council had agreed that Japan could not adhere to the present parity forever.

Mr. Kimura said Japan was waiting to negotiate with other countries at a meeting of the Group of Ten on Sept. 15 and the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund later in the month.

He also said an economic meeting in Washington on Sept. 9-10 would not deal with revaluation.

Drop in GNP Rate Seen

TOKYO, Aug. 24 (AP).—Japan's Finance Minister predicted today that the growth rate of the Gross National Product (GNP) in fiscal 1971 will drop substantially because of the import surcharge.

The minister, Mikio Mizuta, estimated at a cabinet meeting that Japan's GNP in real terms would rise 7 percent in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1972.

The government first forecast a gain of about 10 percent, but later revised it to 8 percent.

German Camera Firm Shuts Down, Cites Japanese

BRUNSWICK, West Germany, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Voigtlaender, one of Germany's best-known camera manufacturers, will cease all manufacturing operations in September 1972, it was announced today.

The chairman of Zeiss-Ikon, which merged with Voigtlaender in 1969, told the 1,700 employees here that Voigtlaender could not produce competitively priced cameras in the lower and medium price brackets. He cited Japanese price competition as a factor.

In May, Zeiss announced it was closing its Stuttgart plant and concentrating operations here and reduced from eight to five the number of production models.

Oil Companies Report a Drop In Returns

U.S., Foreign Totals Lowest Since 1958

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ).—For the first time since 1958, the return on investment by 28 major oil companies declined last year both in the United States and overseas as higher taxes and weak prices reduced earnings for the second consecutive year, Chase Manhattan Bank said today.

Its annual financial analysis of the industry said that earnings as a percentage of average invested capital fell to 9.9 percent in the United States last year from 10.9 percent in 1969 and 12.6 percent in 1968. Return on foreign operations fell to 11 from 11.1 percent, reducing overall return to 10.3 from 11 percent, it added.

Net income of the 28 companies last year dropped $42 million, or 0.6 percent, to $6.5 billion despite a record $7.3 billion, or 10 percent, rise in operating revenue to $80.3 billion, Chase said.

Taxes increased 21.6 percent to $9.6 billion and operating costs rose 9.6 percent to $58.7 billion, it reported. The 7.8 percent of gross brought down to net income was the lowest proportion ever recorded by the industry, the bank added.

'Adequate Prices' Asked

"There is a rather widespread notion that petroleum companies should absorb rising taxes—and other increasing costs—without passing them on to consumers through higher prices," the bank's analysts said. "In the long run all costs must be recovered through adequate prices, if a business activity is to remain viable. There is simply no other alternative."

Because of declining earnings, long-term borrowing by the companies last year rose 10.7 percent to $4.2 billion and interest costs rose 17.4 percent to $1.3 billion, Chase said. Interest costs doubled over three years, it said, adding that the share of capital spending funds generated internally fell to 72.3 percent from 87 percent seven years earlier.

If the trends of the last decade continue, the companies will soon be borrowing more money than they generate internally, the bank asserted.

Little in Middle East

The study showed that the companies had a gross worldwide investment of $117.6 billion, with $1.6 billion in the Middle East. They have invested $72.7 billion in the U.S., $18.2 billion in Western Europe, $7.5 billion in Canada, $6.2 billion in Venezuela, $4.5 billion in the Far East, $3.1 billion in Africa and $3 billion in other Western Hemisphere nations.

The study noted that taxes in 1970 rose to 11.8 percent of the income dollar from 10.6 percent a year earlier, while dividends fell to 4.3 from 4.7 percent. Earnings reinvested in the business declined to 3.5 from 4 percent.

Treasury Will Repay A 2d Eurodollar Note

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—The Treasury announced today that it will repay $500 million it borrowed from overseas branches of U.S. commercial banks.

Its latest Eurodollar certificates, paying 6 3/4 percent interest, mature Sept. 1. A week ago, the Treasury said it would not renew $516 million that fell due today.

The Treasury and the Export-Import Bank had together borrowed $3 million. This was in an effort to soak up the excess dollars glutting European markets. However, since President Nixon unhinged the dollar from its convertibility into gold, the government has been allowing these three-month notes to expire rather than review them as it had been doing.

Rolls Wins Extension

LONDON, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—The British government agreed today to extend to Sept. 8 the date by which the conditions for the effectiveness of the Rolls-Royce RB-211 TriStar engine contract have to be met.

Dow Pushes Through 900 Barrier at 904.13

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (IHT).—Unhindered by some late profit-taking, prices on the New York Stock Exchange gained steadily past the 900-level of the Dow Jones industrial average today, closing sharply higher on a broad front. Steel issues, which also were strong yesterday, led the rise.

Volume rose to an active 18 million shares from 13.04 million yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which passed the 900-point resistance level early in the session, closed at 904.13, up 11.75. Analysts said the rise was a continuation of last week's rally following announcement of President Nixon's new economic program.

One analyst said the market's strength was primarily due to the "better than expected behavior of the dollar."

He noted that "blue chips are coming into greater vogue" now and said if the trend continues it is conceivable that the Dow index could break 1,000 by late this year or early next year.

Gold issues, which fell sharply yesterday, reversed this trend. Dome Mines rose 3/4 to 67 1/2, Campbell Red Lake 1 to 28 1/2 and Benguet Consolidated 3/4 to 6 1/2.

Among steels, Bethlehem was active and up 1 3/8 at 27. Analysts said that steels continued to benefit from news that the price freeze will not affect the industry's recent price increases. Republic rose 1 5/8 to 37 1/4, U.S. Steel gained 1 5/8 to 33, Inland Steel gained 1 1/4 to 32 3/4 and National Steel rose 2 to 43 1/2.

Autos, which had been strong recently, weakened with General Motors off 7/8 to 84 1/8. It reported U.S. sales declined 3 percent in the mid-August period. Chrysler, which reported a sharp 23 percent sales decline for the period, closed unchanged at 31 5/8. Ford fell 1/4 to 69 1/8 and American Motors lost 1/2 at 8, despite its report that its sales had risen 1.6 percent.

Dow Chemical gained 2 3/4 to 71 3/8. It reported a five-year agreement with North American Royalties for exploration in the Gulf states of Texas, New Mexico and Louisiana. Du Pont rose 2 1/8 to 151 3/8.

Amerada Hess was the most active issue and rose 1 3/8 at 58 3/8.

Among the rails, Canadian Pacific was up 2 3/4 to 69. Union Pacific 1 3/8 to 63 1/4 and Southern Pacific, 5/8 to 46.

The American Stock Exchange index rose .06 to 25.24. Arkansas Louisiana Gas, the most active issue, was unchanged at 28. Braniff (A) rose 1/8 to 12 1/8 and Syntex fell 3/8 to 68 3/4.

Company Reports

Dayton Hudson

Second Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	252.99	216.13
Profits (millions)	2.45	0.87
Per Share	0.15	0.05
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	483.46	416.2
Profits (millions)	3.66	1.1
Per Share	0.22	0.06

Deere & Co.

Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	303.9	284.2
Profits (millions)	16.3	11.3
Per Share	1.11	0.77
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	859.9	805.1
Profits (millions)	36.9	30.5
Per Share	2.51	2.07

J.J. Newberry

Second Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	97.7	95.0
Loss (millions)	— 0.42	— 0.18
Per Share	— 0.25	— 0.13
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	185.9	177.3
Loss (millions)	— 0.52	— 0.35
Per Share	— 0.35	— 0.27

Marcor

Second Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	716.9	676.6
Profits (millions)	9.92	12.15
Per Share (Diluted)	0.25	0.31
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,390.9	1,303.0
Profits (millions)	21.09	22.59
Per Share (Diluted)	0.53	0.58

May Dept. Stores

Second Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	288.9	261.8
Profits (millions)	5.63	3.6
Per Share	0.36	0.23
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	547.9	499.8
Profits (millions)	9.8	5.55
Per Share	0.63	0.35

Rex Chainbelt

Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	75.5	74.87
Profits (millions)	2.98	2.83
Per Share	0.66	0.63
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	229.09	227.03
Profits (millions)	7.81	9.05
Per Share	1.69	2.02

Sears, Roebuck

Second Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	2,449.9	2,280.9
Profits (millions)	128.1	108.1
Per Share	0.83	0.70
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	4,552.4	4,249.4
Profits (millions)	211.2	182.0
Per Share	1.37	1.19

S.S. Kresge

13 Weeks	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	743.8	605.3
Profits (millions)	21.97	16.36
Per Share	0.61	0.45
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,365.2	1,114.5
Profits (millions)	36.6	25.54
Per Share	1.01	0.71

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Stans Asserts Business Leaders Favor Second Stage of Freeze

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP-DJ).—Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans said today after meeting with the chairmen of ten major U.S. corporations, "Industry doesn't want to terminate the wage-price freeze on Nov. 12 and feels it is necessary that there be a second stage that would lead ultimately to a free market."

Mr. Stans said he felt that "some type of controls will be necessary after that date because the process of controlling inflation cannot be accomplished on a voluntary control basis."

He declined to comment on what type of controls might be necessary after Nov. 12 but said he had scheduled another meeting with business leaders next Tuesday. The secretary said controls would be different in the second stage.

Countering allegations that the wage-price freeze favors big business, Mr. Stans said almost all those he met with believe the wage-price freeze "will represent a considerable sacrifice of profits."

He pointed to the auto and steel industries as being among those hurt by the freeze and said "the burden of the freeze is greater on industry than on labor."

In San Clemente, the Western White House said that no decisions had been reached yet on whether further controls will be necessary after the freeze.

"We just don't know what will follow," the White House press secretary, Ron Ziegler, said. He added that there had been no discussion by the President and his top advisers of possible alternative policies but that there was no likelihood that the current freeze would be ended before 90 days.

GATT Partners Criticize American Trade Measures

(Continued from Page 1)

could do little to solve the problem.

Common Market statistics show that U.S. investment in the six member nations increased from $1.9 billion in 1958 to $10.2 billion in 1969 and an estimated $13 billion in 1970. Direct Common Market nation investment in the United States represented only $3.3 billion in 1969.

Japanese delegate Takeshi Yasekawa, deputy vice-minister for foreign affairs, complained that more than 90 percent of Japanese exports to the United States—amounting to 30 percent of its total overseas sales—were affected by the "abrupt" American trade measures.

He, too, asked what effect direct overseas investment by U.S. multinational companies had on the American balance-of-payments deficit.

But Mr. Dahrendorf echoed many other speakers in eschewing immediate retaliatory measures while "reserving the right" under GATT rules to do so in the future.

"We feel strongly about the danger to world trade, but it is not for us to make this an even greater danger by measures we take," he said. "We will not fall victim to the danger of measures taken by the United States."

But the threat of eventual retaliatory action was included in his statement when he said that the U.S. action might "reinforce the very powerful protectionist pressures currently present in the United States and elsewhere."

The discussion will continue tomorrow with the main effort directed at nailing down terms of reference for the working group, which is expected to report back before the end of September, when the International Monetary Fund holds its annual meeting in Washington.

Profits at Bayer Down by 33.7%

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany, Aug. 24 (AP).—Farbenfabrieken Bayer, the giant chemical company, reported today that the parent company's profit dropped 33.7 percent in the first six months of the year despite a 2 percent gain in sales.

Profits fell to 120 million DM from the 181 million earned in the like 1970 period. Sales rose to 3.173 billion DM from 3.1 billion a year ago.

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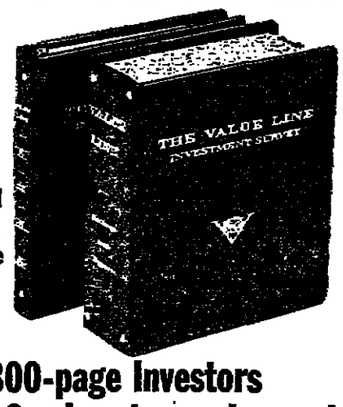

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
18¼	13	AbacusF	.50g	17	16½	16½	16½	16½	
85⅝	54	AbbiLb	1.10	100	63¼	65¾	63	63½	—1½
60	45⅛	ACF Ind	2.40	99	58	58	57¼	57⅝	—⅜
17½	12¾	AcmeClev	.80	18	14⅞	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+⅝
60½	42½	Acme Mkt	.2b	73	57½	57¾	57¼	57⅝	+⅜
14¼	12¼	AdmsEx	.26g	61	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅜
19⅝	11⅝	Ad Mills	.20	71	13¼	13¼	13	13	—⅜
49¼	23⅞	Address	.45g	423	39	39	36	38	—1
21	8	Admiral		68	19⅛	19⅛	18¾	19	—⅛
68½	45⅝	AetnaLife	1.60	308	69¼	69⅞	68¼	69	+½
52½	39¼	AetnaLf pf	2	21	51½	52	51½	52	+⅝
13¼	8⅝	Aguirre Co		9	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10½	—⅛
24⅞	20½	Aileen Inc		293	25	25⅝	25	25⅝	+⅝
57¾	44⅞	Air Prod	.20b	170	54⅞	56	54⅞	55⅞	+1⅛
26½	19	Air Red	.60g	169	23⅝	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+⅜
5⅝	3½	AJ Industries		4	3½	3¾	3½	3½	+¼
46¾	34½	Akzona	1a	209	44⅝	46	44⅝	45	+½
17⅞	15¼	Ala Gas	1.10	15	16	16	15⅝	15¾	—¼
29⅛	16⅞	Alaska Inters		106	21⅛	21⅝	21	21¼	+⅛
46	26⅛	Albertoc	.32	246	31	31¼	31	31	
15¾	11	Albertsns	.36	14	11¾	11¾	11½	11⅝	
24¾	18⅛	Alcan Alum	1	199	18⅞	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+⅜
26¼	17	AlcoStand	.30	22	18	18½	18	18½	+½
31⅝	22⅝	Alexndrs	.80r	17	24½	24¾	23⅞	24½	+⅛
17⅛	12½	AllAmLf	.24g	x76	15⅝	16½	15⅝	16¼	+1
18½	11⅛	Alleg Cp	.10g	31	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
32½	19⅞	AllegLud	1.40	96	24¾	25⅛	24¾	25	+⅛
45¾	36	AllegLud	pf 3	13	40	40	39¾	40	+⅝
25⅞	19½	AllegPw	1.36	91	21⅛	21⅝	21	21⅝	
34⅝	23⅝	Allied Ch	1.20	96	31⅞	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞	
38⅝	26¼	Alld Main	.45	13	35½	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+⅛
28⅞	20¼	AlldMills	.75	30	20¼	20¼	20	20	—⅛
21⅝	14½	Allied Pd	.68	8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
37¾	26⅝	AlliedStr	1.40	137	33¼	33¾	33	33½	
10	6½	Allied Super		17	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
19¾	12½	AllisCh	.15g	113	14⅝	14⅞	14⅜	14¾	+⅜
27½	20⅛	AllrigtAur	.60	9	24	24¼	23¾	24¼	+½
19¾	13¾	Alpha Port		5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—¼
70	49¾	Alcoa	1.80	69	53½	55¼	53½	55¼	+2
31¼	25⅝	AmalSug	1.60	3	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+½
16⅛	11½	AMBAC	.50	86	14⅛	14¼	14	14¼	+⅛
25⅛	21⅝	Amer Es	1.30	15	22⅞	24	22⅞	24	+⅞
46¾	39¼	Am Es pf	2.50	3	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	+1¼
71½	43½	AmHess	.15d	3983	57	58⅝	57	58⅝	+1⅝
157¾	95¼	AmeH pf	3.50	12	126¾	126¾	125⅝	126½	
71¾	53½	AAirFiltr	.80	21	70½	71¼	70½	71¼	+1
37⅝	21⅞	Am Airl	.40p	909	34	35½	33⅞	35½	+1½
25	13¾	ABaker	.15g	453	13	13½	12½	13¼	—¾
49¾	40⅝	A Brnds	2.20	233	44	44¼	43¾	44⅛	+⅛
48	25	AmBdcst	1.20	72	44	44	43¼	43¾	—⅝
37½	30¼	AmBldgM	.24	37	35¾	36	35⅝	36	
45⅝	32⅞	Am Can	2.20	88	34½	34⅝	34⅛	34½	—⅛
29½	25	A Can	pf1.75	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
10⅝	6⅞	Am Cement		19	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
30⅝	23⅛	A Chain	1.60	15	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+⅛
26¾	20⅝	ACrySug	1.40	3	21⅝	21⅞	21½	21⅞	
37⅞	32	A Cyan	1.25	258	34¼	35	34	34¾	+⅛
23¾	17½	Am Distill	1	9	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
49¾	28⅝	ADistTel	.30g	92	49	49⅝	48½	49⅝	+⅝
10⅝	7⅝	Am DualVest		28	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
14⅝	11⅝	ADuaVt	pf.64	6	11⅞	12	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
33¾	26¼	AmElPw	1.70	273	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
14⅝	4¼	Am Exp	Ind	243	5⅝	6	5½	6	+¾
62	20⅝	Am Exp	pf	2700	20⅝	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	—⅛
23¾	17½	Am Fin	1.10	4	18½	18½	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
21½	18	AmFin	cv1.50	2x20	18¼	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	—⅜
28	24⅞	AGnBd	1.45g	20	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½	+¼
24½	16	A Genins	.50	213	22⅝	23⅛	22⅛	23	—⅛
35	27⅝	A Gnin	pf1.80	89	32⅞	33⅛	32½	32⅝	—⅝
14½	8⅞	Am Hoist	.40	14	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅜
81	70	A Home	1.70	150	80	81⅞	79⅝	81¼	+2⅝
120¼	104¾	A Home	px 2	4	121⅝	121⅝	121	121	+4
39	30⅝	Am Hosp	.26	220	38	38⅝	38	38⅝	+⅝
19⅝	11¾	AminvsI	.37g	59	14¼	14½	14	14¼	+¼
38	23⅞	A Medical	.12	2 7	31⅛	32¾	31¾	32½	+½
37⅝	29½	A MilCix	1.40	49	30¾	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞	+⅛
106½	87¼	A MilCix	pf 4	6	90½	90½	90½	90½	—1
9	5⅞	Am Motors		1171	8½	8½	8	8	—½
43⅛	35⅞	ANatGas	2.20	259	36¼	36¼	35⅝	35⅞	—¼
66¼	41½	A ResDv	.11g	68	56¾	57¼	56½	57⅛	+½
21⅝	16⅝	Am Seat	.72	26	18⅝	18¾	18	18¾	—⅛
35	62¾	Am Ship	.60b	30	26¼	26¼	25⅞	26	
28⅝	22½	A Smelt	1.90	243	23	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+⅝
53⅞	41¾	AmSoAir	.70	71	44⅞	46⅛	44⅞	46⅛	+1⅛
		AmStAir	fn.70	1	43	43	43	43	6
32¼	19⅝	Am Stand	.40	177	22⅝	23½	22⅝	23⅛	+⅜
91	68⅝	A Std	pf4.75	19	71	72½	71	72½	+1¼
27⅝	22½	Am Sterll	.52	232	25¼	27	25⅛	26⅝	+1⅝
12¼	8¼	AT&T	wt	692	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	+⅛
53⅞	42½	Am T&T	2.60	937	44	44⅝	43⅞	44½	+½
57½	54	Am T&T	pf 4	260	57⅛	57⅛	57½	57⅛	—⅛
17	273	AWatWk	.60	7	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	+¼
18	15¼	AWW	5pf1.25	250	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
24¼	20⅞	AW	4.1pf 1.43	2420	22½	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	—⅛
23	15	Ameron	.60	7	16⅛	16½	16⅛	16½	+⅛
18½	13⅛	Ametek	.60b	155	16⅝	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	+⅞
41⅝	27⅞	AMF Inc	1	446	38⅞	40½	38⅞	39⅞	+1
39⅝	31½	Amtac	.60	47	34	34	33¼	33¼	—⅞
73¼	54	AMP Inc	.64	72	66¾	67	66⅝	67	
10¾	7½	AmpPgh	.27g	3	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
25⅝	13⅝	Ampex	Corp	790	16	16⅝	15½	15¾	+¼
45	34½	Amstar	1.70	707	35¼	36	35¼	35¼	—¼
62¾	47½	Amstr	pf2.65	1	50½	50½	50½	50½	+½
10¼	9	Amstar	pf.68	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+¼
40⅝	29½	Amsted	1.60	12a	40½	41½	40½	41⅜	+1¼
9⅞	6	Amtel	.20	38	7¼	7¼	7	7	—⅛
23¾	17¼	Anaconda	1	125	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
40	33	Anch Hock	1	26	35⅝	35⅝	35	35	—¼

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
23	15¼	Ancorp	.48b	4	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
47¾	36½	And Clay	1.20	11	47¾	47¾	47¾	47½	+⅛
18½	12¼	ApacheCp	.25	47	14¼	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
35⅞	21⅛	ApcoO	1.25f	9	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
14¾	9½	Apeco Cp	.16	90	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	+⅛
25⅞	18⅝	APL Corp		6	20½	20½	20½	20½	—½
19⅞	15¼	APL pf	8.50	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	
18⅝	30½	Applied Mag		69	12¾	13¾	12¾	13⅝	+1⅛
147½	117	ARA Svc	1.18	20	142⅛	143½	141½	143¼	
26¼	14⅛	Arcata	.10g	11	16⅛	16½	16⅛	16½	+⅛
39⅞	30¾	ArcataN	pf 2	2	31	31	30¾	30¾	—¼
48½	33	Arch Dan	1	39	37⅛	37¾	37	37½	+¼
25	19⅝	Ariz PSv	1.08	48	20⅛	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
13	5½	Arlans D Str		177	6⅝	6⅞	6½	6½	+½
18⅛	9⅞	Arlen RltyDv		175	12½	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+⅞
22⅞	15¾	Armco Stl	1	38	18⅛	19⅝	18	19½	+1¾
30	26½	Armc pf	2.50	40	27¼	28	27⅝	28	+¼
69½	54	Armr pf	4.75						
				21750	66¼	69	66¼	69	+2¾
39¾	31½	Armst Ck	.80	112	36⅞	37¼	36⅞	37	+⅛
63¼	51½	ArmCk	pf3.75	2120	53½	54	53½	54	+1
40	33¼	Arm Ru	1.60	41	36⅞	37	36⅞	37	+⅛
24¼	17⅛	Aro Corp	.50	6	21½	21½	21½	21½	+½
41	25	Arvin Ind	1	32	38½	38⅞	38½	38⅞	+⅜
30½	21	Ashld Oil	1.20	103	21⅝	22¼	21⅝	21⅞	
59	44½	AshlO	pf2.40	2	46	46	46	46	
10⅝	6⅞	Assd Brew		7	8¼	9	8¾	9	
57½	40	Assd DG	1.20	90	55½	56	55	55	+⅛
25	30½	Assd Sp	1.20b	2	33⅝	33¾	33⅝	33¾	+½
14⅞	9⅞	Assd Transp		173	12	12½	11⅞	12½	+¾
21⅞	13⅝	Athlone	.28g	17	17	17¼	17	17	
25½	20½	AtlCyEl	1.36	17	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	21½	
100	87¼	AtlCE	pf5.87	1	87½	87½	87½	87½	—1½
78½	61⅞	Atl Richfld	2	506	72	74¼	71½	73¾	+1⅝
130¼	104¾	Atl Rich	pf 2	40	121½	125	121	125	+4
58¾	47¾	AtlRch	pf2.80	51	54¼	56	54¼	55⅝	+⅞
3½	2⅝	Atlas Corp		62	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	
14¼	8⅝	ATO Inc	.88a	64	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
65¾	42⅝	Autom Data		37	61⅞	61¾	60¾	60¾	—⅝
10⅝	4⅞	Automtn Ind		26	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	+⅛
18	12⅛	Avco Corp		284	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝	15	+⅜
5½	3⅛	Avco Co wt		157	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4½	+⅛
45	37¼	Avco pf	3.20	27	42¼	42½	42¼	42¼	+¼
37¾	30½	Avery Pd	24	22	37¼	38¼	37¼	37¾	+⅜
15⅝	8¼	Avnet In	.07g	197	13⅝	13¾	13¼	13¼	—¼
77	45	Avnet	pf2.50	4	66	66	66	66	—½
33½	19½	Avnet	pf 1	6	28	29	28	29	+2½
112	82½	vaAn	Pd 1.30	236	98¼	100	98½	99½	+1½
24	14¼	AztecOil	1.20f	67	20	20¼	19½	19⅝	—⅝

B

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
42⅝	22	BabckW	.50	224	39¾	39⅞	38¼	38½	—1⅛
43⅝	25⅝	BakrOIIT	.70	54	43½	43½	43¼	43¼	+1¼
34⅝	28	Balt GE	1.82	761	29⅞	30	29½	29⅝	—⅝
15	7½	Bangor Punt		57	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+⅜
18⅝	14⅝	Bang pf	1.25	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+½
39	25¾	Bk ofCal	1.34	9	28⅞	29	28⅞	28⅞	+⅝
52	38¼	Bank of NY	2	8	40	40¼	40	40¼	
72¼	49½	Bank Tr	2.84	38	52⅝	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	—¼
55¼	42¾	BankOrl	1f	22	50⅛	50½	50	50⅛	—¼
59⅞	44	Bard CR	.25a	148	57⅝	58¼	57⅝	58¼	+½
14¾	8½	Basic Inc	.80	12	9½	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+⅞
40	30	Basic	pf2.50	x10	32	32	32	32	+½
19⅞	9⅝	Bates Mfg		10	12⅝	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	—⅝
24½	14¾	Bates Mf	pf 1	6	17	17	17	17	
37½	22¾	Bathind	.20	661	36¾	37⅛	36¾	36⅞	
160½	46⅝	Bausch L	.80	598	160⅛	155	149	155	+5⅛
35⅞	25½	Bazt Lab	11	190	34⅝	35	34¼	34¾	+⅝
12¾	9⅝	Bayk Clg	.50	8	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
54¾	40⅛	Bearings	1	2	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	+½
44	63⅝	BeatFds	1.16	188	41⅞	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	
109½	92	Beat Fds	pf 4	2	105½	105½	105½	105½	—1¾
46½	26⅝	Beckman	.50	13	37½	38¼	37¼	38	+½
47	31¼	Bect Dick	.30	703	32	32¼	31	32¼	+¼
21⅝	12	BeechAir	.60	30	14⅞	15	14¾	14¾	+⅛
24¾	16⅛	BelcoPet	.50	39	17⅝	17⅞	17½	17½	+⅛
29⅞	21½	Belden	1.20	2	23	23	23	23	—½
23¼	16¼	BeldingH	.60b	40	31½	32⅛	31¼	32⅛	+1⅛
53	32⅛	Bell How	.60	49	49	49⅛	48⅞	48½	—⅝
13¼	9⅛	Bell Intrcom		13	12	12⅛	12	12	
22¾	15⅝	Bemis Co	.40	69	18	18½	17⅞	18⅛	+⅝
43	25½	Bendix	1.60	180	42¼	43	42⅝	43	+⅜
66½	48¼	Bendix	pf 3	8	64	65	64	65	+½
64⅞	50⅝	BenefCp	1.60	95	56⅝	57⅞	56⅝	57⅝	+⅝
99½	80½	Benefl	pf4.30	2	86½	87	86½	87	+1
35⅞	31	Ben	flSpf 2.50	220	32	32	32	32	—½
10	5½	Benguet		663	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+⅝
		Benguet	fn	73	5	5¼	5	5¼	
13¼	7¼	Berkey Phot		115	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+¼
25⅞	20¼	Beth Stl	1.20	1861	25¾	27	25⅝	27	+1⅜
39⅞	35¾	Big Three	.52	25	37⅛	38½	37⅛	38½	+1½
79	56	BlakkDeckr	1	34	75½	77	75½	76½	+⅞
24¾	16	BlairJohn	.48	5	19¼	19⅛	19¼	19¼	+⅛
28½	19⅞	Bliss Laug	1	17	22⅛	22¼	22	22¼	+⅛
35½	25	Block HR	.24	58	31¼	32⅛	31¼	32	—⅛
78½	53⅞	Blue Bell	1.20	35	70	71	70	70	+½
21½	11¾	Bobie Brks		291	14⅛	15⅝	14⅛	15⅛	+1⅛
25¼	14⅝	Boeing Co	.40	285	16¼	16⅝	15⅞	16¼	+¼
49⅞	21⅛	BoisCas	.25	508	23¼	24½	22¾	24½	+1⅞
16½	8	Bond Ind		1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+¼
28¼	19½	BookMth	1.20	4	23½	23½	23½	23½	—¼
30⅝	24⅞	Borden	1.20	107	26⅝	27½	26⅝	26⅞	—⅛
32⅝	23⅝	BorgWar	1.25	40	29⅝	29⅝	28⅞	29⅞	—⅛
13⅛	7½	Borman	.16p	40	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+⅛
40⅝	35	BosEdis	2.36	33	36¼	36⅝	35⅞	36½	—⅛
115¾	105	Bos Ed	pf6.88	250	110¾	110¾	110½	110½	
17¾	9⅞	Bourns	Inc	11	14	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
14⅞	8⅛	Branif Airw		1322	12⅛	12½	12	12⅛	+⅜
36½	30¼	BriggST	1.40	24	34½	34½	34	34	—¼
70⅝	59⅛	Brist My	1.20	461	64¼	64⅝	63	63¼	—1
56	41½	BristMy	pf 2	10	44½	45	44½	45	+½
15⅛	10⅛	BritPet	.30g	121	14½	14⅞	14½	14¾	+⅛
		BrPet	fn.30g	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
48⅝	34⅝	Bdwy Hale	1	47	42⅝	43	42⅛	42½	—⅛
58½	43½	BdwyHal	pf 2	5	50¼	50½	50¼	50½	
39⅛	29½	BrkwyGls	.70	10	29½	29½	29½	29½	
27⅝	23⅝	BklynUG	1.72	9	24½	24½	24½	24½	—⅛
11⅝	4⅞	Brown Co		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
14⅞	10	BwnShrp	.20	121	14½	15⅝	14½	15⅝	+1
42	33⅝	BwnShoe	1.50	9	39½	39½	39⅛	39⅛	—⅝
36	18⅝	Brunswk	.12	221	33¼	34	33⅛	33¾	+⅝
32⅛	23⅝	Bucy Er	1.20	150	29⅞	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+⅜
15	10⅛	Budd Co		211	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+½
65	52	Budd Co	pf 5	2110	56	56½	55½	56½	+1
7⅝	6⅝	BudgF	pf .60	13	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	
10½	6	Budget Ind		55	8¼	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	+¼
44	34½	BuffForg	1.20	6	42⅝	43	42⅝	42⅝	+⅛
27⅝	20½	BulevaW	.60	59	23⅝	24	23½	23½	—½
17¼	9½	Bunkr Ramo		2155	10⅛	11½	10½	11⅛	+1½
51⅛	31⅛	BunkR	pf1.50	16	34⅞	36⅝	34⅝	36¼	+2
49¾	36¼	Burl Ind	1.40	222	41¾	42	41½	42	+⅛
55⅞	33½	Burl No	1.12g	181	55⅞	56⅝	55⅝	56⅝	—½
8⅞	6⅝	BurlNor	pf.55	343	8⅞	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
26½	18¼	Burndy	.70	43	25¼	26	25¼	25¾	+⅛
139½	104½	Burrghs	.60	321	132	134	132	134	+2⅞
15¼	10⅝	Bush Univ		17	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	+⅛

C

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
50⅝	40½	Cabot Cp	.70	8	45½	45½	45½	45½	+⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Cadence Ind		13	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	+⅜
10⅝	6⅞	Cal Finanl		84	8	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+¼
14½	10	Callahn Mng	.67	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+¼
35	25½	CampRLk	.45	46	27½	28⅞	27¼	28½	+1
36	29⅝	Camp Sp	1.10	1219	32⅞	32¼	31¼	31½	—⅞
9	6⅛	Cdn Brew	.40	10	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	—¼
78½	63	CdnPac	3.25g	80	67	69⅞	67	69	+2¾
		CdP	fn3.25g	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	
19½	14¾	CanalR	1.10	7	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	+¾
48¾	29	Cap C Bdcstg		554	46⅝	47¼	46¼	47	+1
79⅞	48¼	Carbrun	1.50	23	63½	63⅞	63¼	63½	—½
19⅞	13⅞	Carlisle	.60	36	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16	—⅛
83	60½	CaroC&Oh	5	280	74	74	74	74	—1
29⅞	22¼	Caro PLI	1.45	209	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞	24	+⅛
24⅝	17	Carp Tec	1.20	59	20¼	21¾	20⅝	21½	+⅜
40⅞	32	CarrierCp	.60	217	34⅝	34⅞	34	34¾	+⅜
17⅞	15¼	CarrGen	.10h	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
19¼	14⅝	CartWal	.40a	5996	16½	17⅝	16⅝	17	+½
27	16½	CastleCke	.60	92	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16½	—⅜
54⅞	42⅛	CaterTr	1.40	412	52⅞	55½	54⅝	55	+⅛
7½	4½	CCI Corp		35	6¼	6¼	5¾	5¾	—⅛
24¼	16⅝	CCI Cp	pf1.25	2	20½	20½	20	20	—⅜
31	18	Ceco Corp	.90	6	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27½	—⅜
78⅝	62½	CelaneseCp	2	227	74½	75	74½	75	+⅝
65¾	57½	Celan	pfA4.50	1	59½	59½	59½	59½	+⅛
51½	36½	Cenco Ins	.30	97	42	43	41¾	43	+1½
27	20¼	Cen Hud	1.48	7	22¼	22¼	21½	21½	—½
29⅛	23¼	CentIllL	1.56	63	27	27⅛	26½	26¾	—⅛
22⅝	18	CentIPS	1.20	47	18	18⅛	17¾	18	—¼
26⅞	21⅛	CentLaEl	1	73	22½	22¾	22½	22⅝	—⅛
21¼	17¼	CenMPw	1.20	21	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17½	
51⅞	43	CentSwst	2	273	43	44½	42¾	44	+⅜
27¼	22½	Cent Soya	1	14	23¼	23¼	23	23¼	
22⅞	17	CenTelUt	.60	262	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+⅛
19⅞	14	Cerro Cp	.80	122	15	15⅝	15	15

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
28¾	22¾	Johns Svc 1.80		24	29¾	29¾	28½	28½	−⅞
69	52	John Svc pf 2		1	55	55	55	55	+3
59¾	48	JonLson .80		12	56	56½	56	56	+¼
19⅛	9½	JonLaug .50g	.53	16				16⅝	+⅝
60½	44½	JoneLag pf 5	2110	55	55½	55	55½	+7	
23	18½	Jorgnsn 1.30	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+⅜	
34⅝	25⅝	Josphns .70	8	28½	28½	28½	28½	+¼	
62½	47⅝	Joy Mfg 1.40	198	62	62⅝	62	62½	+½	
38⅝	25¾	Kaiser Alum 1	270	27½	28⅝	27½	28⅝	+1¾	
73⅝	63	Kais 5Tpf 4.7	5	63	63	63	63	−1	
80	64¼	Kais 5Wpf 4.75	1	65	65	65	65		
79	59½	Kais 6Bpf 4.75	7	61½	61½	61½	61½		
24	18⅝	KaisrCem .50	13	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18½	−⅛	
23⅝	18⅛	KalCm pfI .37	6	19¼	19⅛	19¼	19¼		
24⅝	14⅝	KaneMfr .07g	24	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14½	−⅛	
38	31	KCtyPL1 2.08	128	33¼	33½	33⅛	33½	+¼	
44	23½	KC Sou Ind 2	19	42⅝	43¼	42⅝	43¼	+1¼	
15	13	KC Sou pf 1	z10	13½	13½	13½	13½	+¼	
26⅝	22⅛	Kan GE 1.44	2	24	24	24	24	+⅛	
35½	29¾	KanNebr 1.52	10	30⅛	30½	30⅛	30½	+⅜	
27⅝	24⅝	KanPL1 1.38	43	26¼	26⅝	26	26		
17	9½	Katy Ind	63	13⅝	13¾	13	13¼	+⅜	
44	27½	Katy pfB 1.46	37	34½	34½	34	34		
35¼	29⅛	Kauf Broad	269	34¼	35½	34⅝	35½	+⅜	
18⅝	12	Kawecki .20b	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−¼	
28½	19¾	KayserRo .40	9	22¼	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+⅛	
37⅝	30⅝	Keebler .70	18	34⅛	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+⅛	
34⅝	20⅝	Keller Ind .60	13	34	34½	34	34½	+½	
28	22⅝	Kellogg 1	x105	23⅝	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	+¼	
48	26⅝	KelseyH 1.20	16	44¼	44⅝	44	44⅛	+½	
42⅛	28⅛	Kendall .60	44	40⅝	40⅝	40	40⅝	+1	
29⅝	20	Kennmtl.80b	19	23⅝	24	23½	24	+⅜	
42⅝	29½	Kennecott 2	x309	30¼	31⅛	30¼	31½	+1¼	
32⅝	23⅝	KidDe Co .60t	51228	⅜	29	28⅝	28⅞	+⅜	
71	54	Kidd pf A2.20	2	60	61	60	61	+1	
37⅝	28	KimbClk 1.20	214	29	29⅝	29	29½	+½	
21	16	KingsD St .28	171	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛	
35⅝	28½	Kinney Sv .25	116	32⅝	32½	31⅝	32½	+1	
124	107	Kinney pfA.25	7	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	+1⅝	
78½	56	Kinney pfI.25	3	64⅝	64½	64⅝	64⅝	+2⅝	
68⅝	32½	KLM .84g	177	34⅝	35⅝	34⅝	35½	+1	
		KLM in.84g	5	35	35	35	35		
66⅝	43⅝	KnghtN .37g	4	65⅝	66½	65⅝	66½	−⅛	
22⅝	16⅝	Koehring	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛	
39⅝	32⅝	Koeh pf 2.75	10	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+⅛	
37	29⅝	Koppers 1.60	147	34½	34¼	34¼	34⅝	+⅜	
63½	52	Koppr pf 4	x90	53½	53½	53	53	−1½	
19½	9½	Korvette Ind	39	12	12	11½	11½		
46¼	40⅝	Kraftco 1.70	129	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+¼	
96	56⅛	KresgeSS .50	260	92½	93⅝	92⅛	93⅝	+1⅝	
30½	18½	Kroehler .6	9	19½	19½	19	19	−⅛	
46	31½	Kroger 1.30	321	31⅝	32	31½	32	+⅛	
24⅝	21	Lacl Gas 1.45	2	22½	22½	22½	22½		
21⅛	13⅝	Lamen Sess 1	9	16⅛	16⅛	15⅝	16	+⅛	
12	7	Latrobe Stl	28	8½	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+⅜	
16⅝	9¼	LearSieg .20	100	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛	
43½	31½	LearSg pf2.25	3	34½	34½	34½	34½	+⅛	
25¼	15½	Leasco Corp	562	25	25½	24¼	24⅝	+½	
42⅞	27½	Leasco pf2.20	54	41½	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	−⅝	
45½	25⅝	Leasway .50b	12	45	45½	45	45½	+⅜	
35⅝	25½	LeedsN .50	30	35⅛	35⅝	34⅝	34¾	−⅜	
19⅝	12	Lesonn .40	37	18⅝	18⅝	18	18	−¼	
17	13	LehPCem .40	92	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½		
6⅝	3⅝	LehVal Ind	72	4⅝	4½	4½	4½	−⅛	
19	16	Lehmn 1.25g	142	16½	16⅝	16½	16½		
13⅝	10⅝	LeverFd Cap	15	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	+⅛	
13⅝	11⅝	Lev Finc .75e	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛	
61½	42⅛	LevStrs .16g	112	49½	50	49½	49⅝	+⅝	
81⅝	46⅝	Levitz Furn	126	79½	79⅝	78	78	−1½	
15⅝	7⅛	LFE Cp	8	11	11⅝	11	11¼	+¼	
9⅝	6⅝	LFE Cp pf.50	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝		
55⅛	44⅝	LibbOFd .72	163	49½	50	49½	49⅝	+⅜	
8⅝	4¼	Lib OF pf4.75	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+¼	
8⅝	4¼	LibbMcNL	111	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛	
24	17½	LibrtyCp .2a0	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−½	
22⅝	14	Liberty Ln 1	58	16½	18	16½	17⅝	+⅞	
21⅛	15⅝	LibyLn pf1.25	14	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	−⅛	
46½	47	Ligat My 2.50	70	53⅝	54¼	53⅝	54¼	+⅜	
128½	98½	Lilly ER 1.40	165	118⅝	119⅝	118½	119¼	+1	
87½	67¼	Lincoln Nat 2	45	80	80½	80	80½		
85⅝	71	LincNt pf 3	11	83⅝	83½	83	83		
27¼	9⅝	Ling Tem Vt	389	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝	15	+½	
28½	9⅝	LingTVt A	2	15	15½	15	615½		
35¼	16⅝	LingTVt pf 5	4	34¼	34¼	33⅝	33⅝		
7½	4⅛	Lionel Corp	19	4⅝	5	4⅝	5		
34⅝	19⅝	Littonind .50f	390	26⅝	27⅝	26⅛	27¼	+½	
39⅝	22⅝	Litton ptc pf	13	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+⅜	
74½	52½	Litton cv pf 3	1	58	58	58	58	−1⅝	
31Y	25⅝	Litton pf B 2	9	25⅝	26	25⅝	26		
15⅝	7½	Lockheed Air	225	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10	+⅜	
67½	34	Loews Corp 1	56	55⅝	55½	55⅛	55⅝	+⅛	
19½	12	Londontwn	8	15	15	15	15		
35⅝	25⅝	LoneStarIn 1	99	28⅛	28½	28⅛	28⅛		
35⅝	23	LoneSGa 1.36	64	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝		
22½	21⅝	LongISLt 1.38	62	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	−⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	LorillCorp .10	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
49⅝	40½	LaLandExp 1	105	46⅝	47⅝	46⅝	47⅛	+½	
65	43½	LouN pf2.10	116	54⅝	55¼	54⅝	54⅝	−⅛	
49⅝	34⅝	LouyIGE 1.68	16	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+⅜	
38	30⅝	Lowenstn .90	6	35⅝	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+⅛	
104⅝	72½	Lubrizol .80	17	106½	106⅝	106¼	106⅝	+1⅛	
47⅛	33⅛	Lucky Strs 1	90	38⅝	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	−½	
26⅝	19	Ludlow 1.08	18	24⅛	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	−½	
24⅛	16⅝	LukensStl .88	46	20½	22	20½	22	+1⅝	
7⅝	5	Lums Inc	111	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛	
7⅝	4⅝	LVO Corp	101	5	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+⅛	
12⅝	7⅝	Lykes Yngst	480	9½	10⅛	9½	10	+⅝	
25⅝	16⅛	LykesYngpf	177	22	23⅝	20	20⅝	+1⅝	
32½	16⅛	MacAnF .20b	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛		
7⅝	5	MacDonald	5	6	6	5⅝	5⅝		
14⅝	8⅝	Macke Co .30	33	11⅛	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛	
4	33½	Macy RH 1	13	42	42½	42	42½	+⅝	
30⅝	15½	MadFd 1.05g	35	16	16⅝	16	16⅝	+½	
5⅝	3⅝	Mad Sq Gar	82	4	4	3⅝	4		
37½	24	Magic Ch .60	8	30⅝	36	30⅝	36	+½	
59⅝	37⅝	Magnavox 1.20	324	53	53⅝	53	53⅝	+⅝	
30⅝	32⅝	Mallory 1.80	5	42½	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+⅛	
32	28½	MalHvde .44	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝		
20⅝	15	Manhtn .56b	16	16⅝	17	16⅝	17	+½	
43⅝	26⅝	Manpwr .72	1	28	28	28	28	+⅛	
38½	28½	MfrsHan 1.56	31	31	31⅛	30½	31		
34⅝	24⅝	MAPCO 1	28	31⅝	31⅞	31½	31⅝	−⅜	
43⅝	31	Marath 1.60	174	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+1⅝	
38½	28½	Marcor .80	227	34	34⅛	33⅛	33⅝		
77	56⅛	Marcor pf A2	29	67⅝	67⅝	66⅝	66⅝	−⅝	
24⅝	10⅛	Maremont	187	23⅝	23⅝	22⅝	23½	−⅛	
39½	31⅛	Mar Mid 1.76	18	32	32	31⅝	32	+⅛	
54⅛	41½	MarlonLb .40	52	51⅞	52½	51⅝	52	+⅛	
72⅝	51	Marlen 1.10g	71	66½	66½	65½	65½	−1	
77½	10⅝	Marquit Cem	14	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14¼	+⅛	
49⅝	28½	Marriott .95f	65	46⅝	46⅝	45½	46	−⅝	
37⅛	27½	MarshFd 1.10	26	35	35⅝	35	35⅝	+½	
25¼	17⅝	MartnMl 1.10	54	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20⅝	+½	
48⅛	39½	MaryldCup .50	36	30	30	29⅝	30		
62	44½	Masco Cp .28	21	60⅝	60⅝	60⅛	60½	−¼	
62	51⅝	Masonite .72	114	60	60⅝	60	60⅝	+⅝	
13⅛	10	Massey Fer	83	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝		
28⅝	22⅝	Mas Mut .63g	72	26⅛	27⅛	26⅛	26⅝	−⅛	
82⅝	26⅛	Mattel .10	252	28⅛	29⅝	28	29		
46⅝	31⅝	MayDStr 1.60	416	45½	46½	45⅝	46⅛	+½	
34⅝	25⅝	MayerOsc .60	53	33⅝	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	−⅛	
29⅝	21⅝	MaysJW .50b	19	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+⅝	
39½	32⅛	Maytag 1.10a	246	37⅝	38	37⅛	37½	+⅛	
32	21⅝	MCA Inc .60	37	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+⅛	
31⅝	22½	McCord 1.25	9	29⅛	29½	29	29⅛	−⅛	
31	18	McCrory 1.20	41	28½	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+⅛	
77½	63	McCrory5pf 6	z50	68	68	68	68	+1	
47⅛	31¼	McDermott 1	523	42½	43⅛	42⅝	43⅝		
60⅝	52	McDonalds	228	58⅝	59⅝	58¼	58⅞	+⅜	
38⅝	21	McDonD .40b	354	30⅝	31⅛	30	30¼	+⅛	
43⅛	34⅝	McG Ed 1.40	36	38⅝	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	+⅝	
24⅝	16½	McGrwH .60	85	19¼	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	−⅛	
39⅝	30	McGH pfI.20	1	33	33	33	33	−⅜	
11	5	McGreg Don	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		
16	8⅝	McIntyr .80p	z68	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅝	
29⅝	14	McKes .40p	5	15	15	14⅝	15	+⅛	
63⅝	48	McLean 1.20	58	64⅝	65⅛	64⅝	65⅛	+2⅛	
28⅝	15⅝	McLouth Stl	71	18⅛	19	18	19	+1⅛	
19⅝	14⅝	McNeil .70	30	16½	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+⅝	
23⅝	15⅝	Mead Corp 1	35	16⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−¼	
48	39	Mead pfB2.80	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝		
44⅝	34⅝	MedusaC 1.20	2	40½	40½	40⅝	40⅝	−⅛	
11	4½	MEI Cp	6	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛	
59⅝	40½	Melv Shoe .80	121	53⅛	53⅝	52½	52½	−⅞	
79½	25⅝	Memorex Cp	851	41	64⅝	40½	40⅝	+⅞	
136½	78	MercanS 1.40	1	120	120	120	120	+1	
110½	94⅛	Merck 2.20	65	108	108½	107	107⅝	−⅛	
29⅛	19¼	Meredith .70	32	24½	25	24½	25	+½	
46	32⅝	MerrLyn .40	154	39	39⅝	38⅝	38¾	−½	
58	38⅝	Mesa Pet .10	173	52	53½	52	53¼	+1½	
107	73½	Mes sr pf2.20	1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+⅛	
105½	73¼	MesaP pf2.20	1	99	99	99	99		
11	9⅛	MesabTr .59g	58	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝		
31½	25¾	MestaM 1.40	15	28	28⅝	28	28½	+⅜	
26⅝	15½	MGM	12	21⅛	21⅝	20⅛	20⅝	−⅝	
30⅝	17⅝	Metromd .50	177	28⅝	29	28⅝	28⅝	−⅝	
38	29	Met E pf 3.90	250	32	32	32	32	+1	
75	54¼	MGIC Inv .20	91	74½	76½	74½	76	+1	
18⅝	14⅛	Mich Cen 1	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛	
17⅝	13½	Mich Tube 1	9	14⅛	14½	14⅛	14⅝	−⅛	
25⅝	12⅝	Microdot .30g	53	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛	
20⅝	16½	MidContT .92	123	17⅝	18	17½	18	+½	
28⅝	22½	MidSUtil 1.02	152	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+⅜	
35⅝	23¼	Midld R 1.40	36	28⅝	29½	28⅝	29	+⅜	
108½	91½	Midwst Oil 3	5	105	105	104	104	−1½	
59⅛	42	MilesLbs 1.20	48	47⅝	47⅝	47	47⅝	+⅞	
40	21	Mill Brad .60	44	40⅝	40½	40	40		
123⅝	95⅛	MinnMM 1.85	78	123	123	122½	122⅝	+⅛	
22⅝	19⅛	MinnPL1 1.30	19	21⅛	21⅛	21	21		
122	100	MissnCp 2.40	z60	116	116	116	116	−½	
15⅝	9	MissRivr .74f	60	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛	
75⅝	62	MoPac A 5	8	70⅝	71⅛	70⅝	71⅛	+1⅝	
31½	25½	MP Cem 1.60	50	31⅛	32	31	32	+1½	
24⅝	17⅝	MoPubS .80b		32⅝b	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛	
60	48⅛	MobilOil 2.60	472	50	51⅛	50	50⅝	+⅞	
36½	30½	Mohas 1.10	54	34⅝	36⅝	35¼	35⅝	−⅛	
47⅝	21½	Mohwk Data	241	27⅝	27⅝	27	27⅝	+1⅛	
31⅝	14⅛	Molybd .64f	52	15	15	14½	14¾	+⅛	
43½	31⅝	Molyb pf2.50	1	32	32	32	32		
24	17⅝	Monarch .40	5	22	22⅛	22	22	+⅛	
16¼	8½	Monogm Ind	32	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛	
66⅝	41½	Monro Eq .80	15	66⅝	66½	66	66	−½	
48⅛	22⅝	Monsant 1.60	145	47¼	47½	46½	47½	+⅛	
58	46	Monsa pf 2.75	6	57½	57⅝	57½	57⅝	+1⅛	
37	32	MontDUt 1.68	6	32⅝	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	−⅛	
34⅝	29	Mont Pw 1.68	16	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	−⅛	
13⅝	10½	MONYM .76g	183	13	13	12⅝	12⅞	−⅛	
17⅝	10⅝	Moor McCor	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛		
74½	61½	MorganJ 2.72	116	63⅝	64⅝	63⅛	64⅝	+1½	
29⅝	21½	Morse Sh .75	69	24⅛	24⅛	24	24	+⅛	
26⅝	24	MigTrA 1.62g	32	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	−⅝	
40⅛	24	Motorola .60	159	36⅝	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+⅝	
89⅝	51½	Motorola .60	143	86⅝	87⅛	86	86½	+1½	
45⅛	25⅝	MtFuel 5 1.80	4	38	38⅝	38	38⅝	+⅝	
24⅝	21½	MtStaTT 1.36	29	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22½	+½	
16⅝	12⅛	MSL Ind .40	7	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	14½	+⅝	
17½	8⅝	Munford .24	46	13½	14	13½	14	+⅝	
10⅝	6⅞	Munfrd pf.40	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛	
30¼	19⅝	Munsingwr 1	13	29	29⅝	29	29⅝	+⅛	
36⅝	23⅝	MrphyCo 1.20	8	29⅝	30	29⅝	30	+⅛	
16⅝	9½	Mrphin 2.52f	7	10	10	9⅝	9⅝		
40⅝	26½	Murph Oil .40	41	33⅝	33⅝	32½	32½	−1½	
39⅝	15½	MurryOh .60	212	38	42	38	39⅝	+1⅝	
39⅝	28⅝	Myers L .60g	24	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	−⅛	
56½	48⅛	Nabisco 2.20	66	49⅝	50½	49⅝	50½	+⅝	
55	42⅛	Nalco Ch .60	62	53	54½	53	54½	+⅞	
32¼	18⅝	Narco Scl .60	7	25½	25½	25½	25½	+½	
47½	28⅛	NashuaCp .48	13	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+⅝	
28½	16⅝	NatAlrin .10p	371	25½	27	25⅝	26½	+1½	
28	19⅝	N Avia 1.25g	49	21½	22⅝	21¼	22	+⅛	
31½	22½	Nat Can .45	99	25⅝	26¼	25⅝	26½	+⅝	
56½	41⅝	N Can pf 1.50	3	46½	46½	46½	46½	+1	
49	16⅛	NatCashR .72	293	42½	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	−⅛	
53	36⅛	Nat Chem .30	26	51⅝	53¼	51⅝	53¼	+1⅝	
29	18⅛	NatCilyL .90	29	28	28¼	28	28⅛	+⅛	
19⅝	14⅝	Nat Distil .90	92	15⅝	15½	15⅛	15⅛		
65	57	N Dist pf 4.25	230	62	62	62	62	+⅛	
36½	30	N Dist pf 2.25	1	35	35	35	35		
26⅝	22½	Nat Fuel 1.68	52	24⅝	25¼	24½	25	+⅝	
29⅝	15⅝	Nat Gen1 .20	256	28⅝	29½	28½	28⅝		
25½	20	Nat Gyp 1.05	275	22⅝	23⅝	22⅝	23¼	+⅛	
37	27	Nat Homes	107	32⅝	33⅝	32½	33½	+1¼	
9⅛	5⅝	Nat Indust	71	6½	6½	6½	6½		
14½	10	Natlnd pr.60	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛	
15½	11⅝	Natlnd pf1.25	6	14	14	14	14		
39⅝	30⅝	N Prest 1.10a	22	34	34½	34	34½	+⅛	
29⅝	21⅛	NatSvcIn .66	56	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25⅝	−⅛	
43½	31⅝	Nat Stand .75	2	36	36	36	36		
34	25½	NatStarch .64	21	32	32⅝	32	32⅝	+⅝	
47	37½	Nat Steel 2.50	122	41½	43½	41½	43½	+2	
41½	40	NatSteel wi	117	41½	43⅛	41½	43	+1½	
17⅝	12½	Nat Tea .80	7	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	−⅛	
24½	9⅝	NatUnEl .02d	165	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+1	
103⅝	53¼	Natomas .25	328	83⅝	84⅝	81½	82⅝	−⅞	
22	16	Neptune .40	17	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼		
42½	36	NevPow 1.24	11	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36½	−⅜	
27⅝	16⅝	Newberry .141	25	27½	25⅞	24½	25⅝	−⅝	
25½	22⅝	NEngEl 1.56	48	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛	
38⅝	32¼	NE TT 2.36	25	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+⅛	
40⅛	26	Newhall .30	27	28	28	27½	27⅝	−⅛	
39⅝	26	Newmnt 1.04	37	33¼	33¼	33½	33½	+⅛	
122	88⅝	Newmt pf4.50	6	107½	107½	107	107	+1	
25⅝	15⅛	NYHonR .10d	57	15⅝	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅝	
36⅝	28	NYS Ed 2.08	53	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+⅛	
110	103½	NYSEI pf8.80	2480	107½	108	107	108	+½	
57	48	NYSEI pf3.75	270	49	49	49	49		
18	15¼	Niag MP 1.10	96	16	16¼	16	16⅛	+⅛	
71	60½	Nia M pf 4.85	210	63	63	63	63	−1	
55	45	Nia M pf 3.60	250	47½	48	47½	48	+½	
18⅝	15¼	NiagSh 1.02g	12	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛	
25⅛	17	NL Ind 1	280	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18½	−⅛	
84⅝	66⅝	Norfolk W 5	95	84	84⅝	83	83½		
25⅝	11⅝	NorfnCp .30g	44	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23¼		
39	23⅛	Norris Ind 1	42	38⅝	39	38⅝	38⅝	−⅛	
26⅛	18	NA Coal .60	17	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	−½	
30	22½	NoAm Rt 1.59g	72	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛		
31⅝	21⅝	No Am Phil 1	54	23	23	23	23		
30⅝	19⅝	NoAmRk 1.40	73	28⅛	28½	28⅛	28½	−⅛	
77½	60½	NoARk pf4.75	6	73	74½	73	74½	+1½	
27⅝	20	NoArk pfI.35	17	26½	26½	26½	26½	+½	
15⅝	12⅛	Noeasl Ut .94	123	14⅛	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛	
17⅝	14⅝	Nor

American Stock Exchange Trading

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅛	8⅝	AberdnMf	.48	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅜
6	3⅝	Abrdn P	.12t	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	−¼
34¼	13¼	Action Ind		18	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
9⅝	3⅝	Adams Russ		4	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
18⅝	8⅝	Admiral Intl		14	12½	12¾	12½	12½	+¼
12⅝	6	A&E Plast P		26	6⅛	6⅛	5⅝	5¾	−¼
7⅝	3⅛	Aerodex Inc		9	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
14⅝	8½	Aero Flo	.30	15	12½	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+⅛
27⅞	17⅛	Aerojet	.50a	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	−¼
14	6⅞	Aeronca Inc		56	6⅝	6¾	6¼	6⅝	
8	5	Aerosol	.10f	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅞	4⅛	Aerovox Cp		7	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	−¼
15	10⅛	Affil Cap Cp		69	11⅛	11½	11⅛	11¼	+¼
10	6⅛	Affil Cap wt		19	7	7⅝	7	7¼	+⅛
13⅝	9	Affil Hosp	.20	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−¼
19	9¾	Airborne Frt		12	12⅝	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	−¼
12½	5⅝	Airpax Elec		2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
29⅞	11	Airwick B	.32	45	27⅞	28⅞	27⅞	28⅝	+⅜
65	32¾	AlaP pf4.20	z100	55⅞	56	55¾	56	56	+¾
32⅝	22⅝	AlnWood	1.60	12	26¾	27½	26¾	27½	+1
8½	5⅛	Alaska Airl		30	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	−½
14	6¼	Alba W	.12p	21	7⅛	7½	7	7	−⅜
9½	4⅛	Aldon Ind		2	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	−⅛
34⅝	17¼	AllsMig	2.14g	x38	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23½	−⅛
9⅞	6⅛	All Amer Ind		4	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
18⅞	10¼	Alleghy Airl		32	12⅝	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+1
12	6⅝	AlleghAirl wt		7	⅝	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
14⅝	8⅞	AlleghyCp wt		12	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
25⅛	15½	Allen El	.87f	30	22½	22½	22½	22½	+⅜
23	17⅝	Alliance TR		4	20	20	19⅞	20	+⅛
5⅝	2⅞	Allied Art		19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
12⅝	8	Allied Contrl		7	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
10⅝	7¾	Allison Sh	.40	13	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+¼
7¼	4	Alpha Ind		17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½	−⅛
6¼	3⅝	Altamil Cp		14	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
60	50¼	Alcoa pf	3.75	z100	52	52	52	52	+¼
15⅝	9¾	AlumSpec	.44	6	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
26⅝	10⅝	Amco Ind		47	16	16	15¼	15¼	−⅝
19	14⅝	A HessLL	wt	155	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	−¼
20	12	Am Agronom		13	13½	13½	13½	13½	
10½	6⅞	A Auto Prod		5	9⅝	9⅝	9	9	−⅛
12⅝	7½	Am Bilrt	.20	5	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
8¼	3⅝	A BkStrs	.21f	9	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	−¼
27	21⅝	A CenM	1.62g	98	26⅛	26⅞	25⅞	26¼	
31¼	23¼	A Fitch	1.86g	27	26⅛	26⅞	26½	26½	−⅝
6⅝	3¾	A Israel	.23g	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	−⅛
16⅝	9	A Maize-N	.33	53	15	15	14¼	14¼	−⅛
16	9⅛	A MaizeB	.33	25	15	15	14⅝	15	−⅛
42¼	31	Am Mf	1.60g	9	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+½
34⅝	18⅝	AmMotions		3	28⅞	28⅞	28¾	28¾	
29⅝	20⅝	AmPetrf	.55g	63	22⅝	23¼	22⅛	23¼	+½
4⅝	3	Am Precisn		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	7⅞	A RityTr	.80g	3	10	10	10	10	
21⅛	18	A Recreat Cr		41	19¼	21½	20⅝	21½	+¾
14⅝	8⅝	AmSet Equip		21	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
28⅝	16⅞	AmesDep Str		37	27	28⅝	27	28	+1
41	16⅝	Amrep Corp		121	20½	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+1⅛
6¼	4	AndreaR	.05p	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½	+⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Andy Gard		8	4⅝	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
38	23⅝	Angelica	.18	41	26	28	26	27⅝	+1¾
2⅞	1⅛	Anglo Lautro		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
14⅝	8⅝	AnSil Cp		6	12⅝	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
9½	5¼	Anthony Ind		11	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+¼
3¼	1⅞	AO Indust		30	2⅛	2¼	2	2	−⅛
8⅛	2¾	Apollo Indust		26	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
13⅝	4½	Applied Data		3	6⅝	6¾	6½	6⅞	−¼
7½	2¾	Applied Dev		6	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝	−⅛
32⅝	23½	Aquitain Ltd		28	29¼	29½	29⅛	29⅛	+¼
48	17⅝	Arctic Ent		142	39⅝	39¾	39¼	39¼	
3¼	2	Argus Inc		7	2⅛	2	2	2	
19	13½	ArizColorLd	C	6	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
27⅞	16¼	Ark Best	.30	15	27	27½	27	27½	+⅜
29⅝	24⅝	ArkLGas	1.30	2450	28	28¼	27⅝	28	
14¼	7½	Arrow Elect		63	8⅛	8½	8	8¼	+⅛
28⅞	18⅛	Arundel		15	23	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+⅛
24⅝	13⅝	Asamera Oil		268	18⅝	19	18⅝	19⅛	−⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Ashi Oil Can		16	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
7¼	6⅝	Askin Svc	Cp	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	−⅜
11	7	ASPRO	.25b	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
25	18¼	AssdBaby	.60	9	20	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	−⅛
5⅞	4⅛	AssdFdSt	.20	17	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
32⅞	23¼	Assd M	1.80g	64	27⅝	28	27⅝	28	+⅜
38⅞	25	AsdProd	.40	10	26¼	26¼	26	26	−½
4½	2½	Astrex Inc		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	1⅞	Atco Chem		1	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	−⅛
21⅝	14½	Atlco Flnl	.50	1	16	16	16	16	
23⅞	15	Atlco M	1.45g	69	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	+⅛
11⅝	4⅛	Atlco Mtg	wt	80	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
18½	13⅛	All CMin	.93g	89	15½	16	15½	15½	−¼
2⅛	1⅝	Atlas Cp	wt	28	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
24½	18¼	Augat Inc		34	21½	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+⅛
18⅝	11	Austral Oil		127	12⅝	12⅝	12	12⅛	−¼
15¼	9⅛	Auto Bldg		8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅝
14¼	6¼	Automat Rad		26	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
9¼	5⅝	AutomSvc	.20	18	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	−¼
56⅝	32	AutoSwit	.45g	20	51¼	51⅝	51¼	51⅝	+⅛
10	3¾	AVC Corp		4	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
10⅝	6⅝	AVEMC	.10	46	7½	7½	7¼	7⅝	
46⅝	33½	Avondl	1.20b	3	35	35	34¾	34¾	−⅝

B

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅝	20⅛	Baker Ind		58	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	+⅝
21⅝	15½	Baker M	.42d	7	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	−½
28⅛	19⅝	Bald DH	.60	21	21⅝	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+⅜
7	5⅝	Bald Sec	.16g	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Ball Co		3	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
6⅝	2⅛	Bang Pun	wt	5	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
13⅝	8½	BanBanister	Cntl	34	11¼	11⅝	11	11	−¼
32½	23	BankrUt	.21g	10	28⅞	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	
4⅞	3⅛	Banner Indus		9	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
9⅝	4½	Barb Lynn		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
20¼	10½	Barnes Eng		30	15⅝	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+1⅛
16⅝	5⅝	Barnwel Ind		10	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅛	−⅝
19	11	Barry R	1.67f	26	16⅝	17	16⅝	16⅝	+⅝
13⅝	7⅛	Barry Wr	.20	7	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅝	
8	3⅝	Bartell Med		2	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
17⅝	6	Barth Sp	.23	56	14⅝	14⅞	14½	14⅞	−⅛
16⅛	9	BartonBr	.45f	11	15	15	15	15	−⅛
10¼	6	Bartons Cp		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Batch Foslr		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	6⅝	BarwickET		6	7	7¼	7	7	−⅛
4⅝	2⅝	BBI Inc		16	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	
15½	5¼	Behavior RL		25	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5½	+⅛
19⅝	8¼	Behring Corp		25	10⅝	10¾	10½	10⅝	+⅛
6	4	Bell Electrn		29	4	4¼	4	4⅛	+⅛
7	2	Bellscot	.40f	22	8⅝	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+½
21	17	BenSTM	1.45g	25	20⅛	20⅝	20⅛	20½	−⅛
5⅝	4	Ben SlMg	wt	31	4½	4½	4¼	4½	−⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Benrus Corp		31	13⅞	14½	13⅞	14¼	+⅝
16⅝	10½	BergBrun	.24	61	11⅝	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
25⅝	20¼	Berg B	pf.15	8	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	+½
9	4⅝	Berlea Corp		7	6¼	6¼	6	6	−⅝
29⅝	20	Berv Cpl	.09g	171	29⅝	32	29¾	31	+1⅛
14⅝	6⅞	Beth Cp	.78f	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	−⅛
17⅝	9	Beverly Ent		151	10¼	10¼	10	10	−¼
34⅝	17⅝	Big Bear	1.08	38	32⅝	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	
33⅛	22¾	BinnySmith	1	25	29¼	30½	29¼	30½	+1½
22⅞	17	Bio Dynam		3	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	−⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Bluebird Inc		26	6	6⅛	5⅞	6	−⅛
4½	1⅝	Bluebird wt		27	3⅛	3⅛	2¾	2¾	−⅛
21⅞	15½	Bohack Corp		16	18⅛	18⅝	18	18⅝	
8	4⅝	Bolt Beranek		2	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
28½	15⅛	Boothe Comp		59	19⅝	20	19⅝	19½	+¼
9⅝	4⅛	Botany Ind		30	4½	4½	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
6⅛	3½	Bowmar Ins		9	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
27⅞	14½	Bowne Co	.16	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
33⅝	15	Bow Vall	.10	88	29⅝	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+⅝
24½	17½	Brad Ragan		55	24⅝	25½	24½	24½	
38	21⅛	BradtCorn	Sy	213	29⅛	30½	29⅛	30⅛	+1⅛
16¼	9	Branch In	.50	14	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+⅝
19⅛	6¼	BranMAir	wt	63	16½	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
14⅝	7⅞	BrntAlrA	.21f	816	12	12⅝	12	12⅛	+⅛
20⅝	14⅝	BrascanLt	1	55	17⅞	18	17¾	17⅞	
23¾	14⅝	Braun En	.40	6	22¼	23	22¼	23	+⅞
18	7¾	Breeze	.59f	4	13⅛	14	13⅛	14	+¼
8⅝	3⅛	BreDart Ind		8	3⅝	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
5⅝	3¼	Brody Seatg		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
12⅝	7½	BrksPer	.20	10	9⅝	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	−⅝
4⅞	1⅝	Brown Co	wt	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
30⅝	24	BwnF A	.40	x6	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29¼	−¼
31	23½	BwnF B	.40	x65	28⅝	28⅝	28	28	−⅝
6½	5⅝	BrownF pf	.40	x2	5¼	5¼	5⅝	5⅝	
17½	8¼	Bruce Robert		18	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+¼
44¼	35¾	BT Mtg	2.05g	56	44½	45⅛	43¾	43⅞	−½
3⅝	1⅞	BTB Corp		120	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅝	7⅝	BTUEng	.07p	8	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	
6⅝	2⅝	Buehler Cp		4	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
29¼	19⅝	Bundy Corp	1	13	20⅝	20½	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
10⅝	4	Burgess Ind		44	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛	−½
5⅝	2¼	Burns Intl	.60	43	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
4½	3	Burr JP	.05g	10	3	3	3	3	
7⅛	4½	Butler Aviat		17	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	
16⅝	10	Buttes Gs Oil		74	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛

C

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17¾	11⅛	Calecom	Gn	4	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
35⅝	20⅝	Caldor	.10d	19	34⅛	34⅛	33¼	33⅞	−⅛
33⅝	18½	Calcomp		230	21½	22⅝	21¼	22¼	+1
48¼	32	CalPrtCem	1	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	−¼
6	5⅝	Calvert Expl		21	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛	−⅜
25⅝	15⅝	Camcoinc	.15	21	19⅛	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
8⅞	5	15-16 CampChib		115	7	15-16	8	7	13-16	−1-16
12⅞	8½	Camp Ind	.30	1	9	9	9¼	9	
5¼	3½	CdnExp G&O		15	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+1-16
10⅞	6⅝	Cdn Homestd		99	10	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+¼
18½	14⅛	CdnHydro	.25	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
25½	19⅛	CdnInt P	1.80	7	22½	22½	22½	22½	−⅛
18⅞	10¼	CdnJavin	.44f	60	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+½
5	2⅝	Cdn Marconi		7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6	4⅝	Cdn Merrill		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−1-16
11⅞	9⅛	Cdn Occidntl		1	10	10	10	10	−⅛
45½	35½	CdnSuperOil		8	43⅞	43⅞	43	43	−1⅞
7⅛	4⅝	Canaveri	.16f	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	−¼
4⅝	2¼	Canogo Ind		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2⅞	8⅝	Cap Ind	.16p	43	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+¼
8¼	2¾	Career Acad		52	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	
17⅝	11⅞	Caresse	.15g	33	15⅞	16	15½	15⅞	−⅛
93¾	83½	Carnation	1.20	9	87½	89	87½	89⅝	−⅝
19⅝	13⅞	Carr Ind	.80	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
10⅛	2⅞	Carousel Fsh		2	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
24⅝	13⅛	CarrolDv	.99x	.8	14⅝	14½	14¼	14¼	−⅝
17¾	14⅝	CastleA	.80	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Castleton Ind		58	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	
23⅝	8⅛	Cavitron Cp		16	15⅛	16¼	15	15⅞	+⅛
11⅞	7¼	CeluCraft		30	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−¼
34	4	CenMe	pf3.50	z110	43⅝	45⅛	43⅝	45⅛	+⅝
16⅞	13¼	Cen Sec	.45g	22	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	−¼
27⅝	19½	Centgy El	.60	3	20⅛	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+¼
15⅞	7⅝	Centryind	.24	5	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+¼
5½	3	Certified Cp		3	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
8⅝	3	Cerion Cp		23	4⅛	4½	3¾	3¾	−¼
13	7¼	Chad Mill	.40	8	9	9¼	9	9¼	+⅛
31⅞	19½	ChampHo	.10	168	31¼	32	31¼	32	+¾
9¼	4	Charan Ind		7	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
21⅝	16	Charter Med		25	17⅝	17⅞	17½	17⅝	−⅛
30	24¾	ChlRivt	1.60a	6	26	26½	26	26½	+¼
13¼	7⅞	Christian Cos		71	8¼	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅝
16⅛	10½	CIC Leasing		19	15	15	14¼	14¼	−½
12½	6	Cinmas	.30e	20	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
5⅞	3¼	Cinerama		98	3½	3⅝	3½	3¼	+⅛
39¼	31¼	Circle K	.32	7	30¾	38	30¾	38	+⅞
13⅝	3¼	CitSv AR	wt	121	5⅞	5¾	5¼	5¾	+½
15⅛	12½	Citizen F	.24	10	13½	13½	13½	13½	+⅛
15⅝	13⅝	CitznMt	.36g	34	14⅝	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝	+⅝
4	2	CitizMtgl	wt	11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	−¼
13¼	8¼	ClyGoFla	.50	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9½	+⅛
5⅞	3⅛	ClarkCl	.02e	5	3	3	3	3	−⅛
17¾	14¼	Clarke G	.10g	6	14⅛	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
19¾	13	Clarkson	Ind	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
7⅞	3¾	Clary Corp		8	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+¼
18⅝	12⅞	Clinton Mer		10	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+⅝
13	5¾	Clopay	.37f	4	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
14⅛	8⅛	CMI Corp		5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
40	24⅞	CMI Inv	Cp	84	34⅝	35	34⅝	35⅛	+1
9	3⅝	Coum Corp		174	8⅛	8¼	7½	7½	−⅝
17⅝	12	Coff Mat	.99h	9	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	−½
7⅝	4⅝	Cohen Hatfd		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅝
9⅛	6	Cohu Elec	.10	9	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
19¼	11¼	Cole Natl	.44	33	17	17⅝	16⅝	16⅞	−⅝
15⅝	8⅝	Coleman	.40	61	24¼	25	24	25	
36	24⅝	Colon Coml	.44f	25¼	25¼	25¼	22½	24⅞	+1⅛
18⅝	9¼	Colon Sod	.30	15	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	+⅛
40	25⅝	Colwl Co	.28g	125	30⅝	32	30⅝	31¼	+⅜
27⅝	23	Colw M	1.74g	47	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+1
8½	6½	Colwl Mtg	wt	44	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
21¼	12½	Comusin	Eq	25	17	17⅝	17	17⅛	
10⅝	6¼	Coml All	.10g	8	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	−⅛
18⅝	13½	Coml Mat	.60	4	13½	13½	13½	13½	+⅛
14⅛	6¾	Commodor		20	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	
14⅝	8	ComHlth	Fac	5	10	10⅛	10	10	+¼
29⅝	22¼	ComPS	Ln	13	24	24¼	24	24¼	+⅝
17⅝	6⅞	Comprch	Des	31	11⅝	11⅝	11	11	−⅞
4⅝	2	CompuDyne		9	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	3⅞	Comput Eq		10	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	−¼
4⅝	2⅛	Comput Instr		4	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	
13¼	7¼	Comput Inv	st	48	9⅝	10⅞	9⅝	10⅛	+1⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Comp M	.20e	9	3¼	3½	3⅛	3½	+¼
21	7⅝	Computest		17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
17⅛	8⅝	Conchemco		13	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	−⅛
13¼	5¾	Concord Fa		3	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	
15⅝	7⅞	Condec Corp		17	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+¼
6⅝	3⅞	Conifly Con		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
11⅛	6½	Connrex	.30	18	9½	9⅝	9	9⅛	+⅛
8½	4	Conroy Inc		12	8½	8½	8	8⅛	−⅛
1 15-16	1 1-16	Con Cdn	Far	27	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	−1-16
15⅝	7⅝	ConDenS	.05g	x16	11⅛	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+⅝
9¼	4¼	Con Nat Sh	A	3	5½	5½	5½	5½	−⅛
13⅝	6½	Con OG	1.12f	59	7	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
15⅞	8⅛	Con Refrig		125	11⅞	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+½
16⅛	9¼	ConstDes	.40	5	12½	12½	12	12	−⅜
4⅛	1¾	Cont Mater		556	3¼	3¼	3	3	−⅜
61⅛	44⅝	Cont Tel	wt	61	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	
9⅝	3¼	Cont Mtr		6	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
25⅝	19¾	Crompton	.80	19	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23⅝	−¼
8¼	5⅝	CrowleyM	.30	3	6½	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
55⅞	28⅝	CwnCPt	1.22f	43	31⅛	32⅞	31¼	32	+1
14	8	Crystal Oil		4	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼	−¼
22½	12	Cule Cp	.10g	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	−¼
8½	4⅞	Curtis Math		7	5¼	6	5¼	6	+⅛
44¼	25½	CutterA	.44	41	40⅝	40¾	40⅛	40⅛	+⅜
38⅞	23¾	CutterB	.44

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Mid-day Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds			
Air Liqui 5¼-81	91½	92½	
Aerop Parts 9-85	98½	99½	
Amax 8¾-86	97	98	
Am Brands 8-91	95	96	
Ameriites 7¾-78	96½	97½	
Atlas Corp. 9½-85	100½	101½	
BeatFoods 7-85	101	102	
Beecham 8½-86	91½	92½	
Bendix 8-79	95¼	96¼	
Borg Warn 8-79	96	97	
Borregaard 8¾-86	94	95	
Cabot 9½-88	100¾	101¾	
C.N.PIT 8-86	90½	91½	
Carlsberg 8¾-86	97	98	
Chevron 7-90	87½	88½	
Chrysler 7-84	93¾	94¼	
C.Lafarge 8¾-86	95	95	
CNA Overs 9-75	99½	100½	
Conoco 8-86	92	93	
ContOil 9½-85	101	102	
ContOil 7-90	88	89	
Cont Tele 9-82	99½	100½	
Cont Tel 8¼-86	91	92	
Copen City 8-84	93½	94½	
Copen City 9-85	99¾	100¾	
Copen Tel 9-85	99¾	100¾	
Copen Tel 8½-86	94	95	
Corning 8¼-86	93	99	
Courtaulds 9-82	100	101	
Courtaulds 9¼-85	100	101	
CutlerHam 7½-90	89	90	
Denmark 9-82	100½	101½	
Denmark 9½-85	100¾	101¾	
EIB 8¼-86	98¾	99¾	
El.France 8½-86	98¾	99¾	
Erap 9-82	98	99	
Ericsson 9½-85	99½	100½	
Esso 9-85	101½	102½	
Esso 8-85	95	96	
Ferrovie 8½-86	99¾	100¾	
FinIMiBk 8¾-86	90½	91½	
Ford 8-81	97¾	98¾	
GDF 8-85	100	101	
GenMills 7-80	82	83	
Gen Mills 8-86	91¼	92¼	
Granges 8½-89	92	93	
Gr.Metro 9¼-88	99¾	100¾	
Gus 8½-86	92¼	93¼	
Hambros 9½-85	100¾	101¾	
Hamersley 9½-85	100	101	
Hawker Sid 9-75	99½	100½	
Honda 7½-81	89½	90½	
Iceland 8¾-86	92	93	
I.S.E. 9-85	100	101	
ISE 8¼-86	92½	93½	
Ireland 9-85	97¾	98¾	
Ireland 8¼-89	96	96	
Kimberley 6½-86	95½	96½	
MassFerg 9-82	100½	101½	
Mobil Int 7-36	85¼	86¼	
Monsanto 8¾-85	97	98	
Montgzu tr 9½-85	100	101	
Montreal 9-85	100½	101½	
N.Brunsw 8¾-79	102½	103½	
Newfoundld 8½-86	93½	94½	
NipponEl 7½-81	98	99	
NovaScotia 9-85	99¾	100¾	
OntarioHyd 8¼-86	93½	94½	
Osio 9-85	100¾	101¾	
OtisElev 8¾-85	98½	99½	
Péchiney 9-85	97½	98½	
QuebecCity 9-82	101	102	
QuebecHyd3-74/79	99	100	
QuebecHydr 9¼-8	102½	103½	
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	93	94	
QuebecProv 9-85	99¾	100¾	
Queensland 9-82	97½	98½	
Richardson 8¾-85	97½	98½	
SFE 9-78	99½	100½	
Siemens 9-85	99½	100½	
StraKvina 9-85	101	102	
Transocean 7-80	88¾	89¾	
Transocean 8-84	97¼	98¼	
Transocean 9-85	100¼	101¼	
Transocean 8-86	99¼	99¾	
TRW 7¼-83	86	87	
UnitMerch 9-82	97½	98½	

Floating Rates			
Autopista 9¾-75	99½	100½	
Enel 8¾-82	97	99½	
GeneralCe 7½-80	97¾	98¾	
Insilco 8¼-80	98¾	99¾	
Pepsi 6¾-80	97½	97¾	
Argentine 8¼-77	98	98½	

Convertible Bonds			
Addressog 4¾-93	79½	80½	
Amoco 5½-84	96½	97½	
Apco 6-89	77½	78½	
Alusuisse 4¾-87	76¾	77¾	
Amer Can 4¼-83	76	77	
Am Tob 5¼-88	121	122	
Asahi 6¼-84	99½	100½	
Ashland 5-88	74	75	
Best Foods 7¼-90	114¼	107¾	
Chevron 5-88	98½	99½	
Chesebr 6¼-84	107	108	
Chrysler 4¾-89	67¾	68¾	
Chrysler 5-88	71¼	72¼	
Cont Tele 5½-88	94	95	
CumminsInt 5-88	136	137	
Dai Nippon 6¾-86	107	108	
EquityF 5¼-89	84½	85½	
EastKodex 4½-88	97¾	98¾	
Fed.Dept. 4½-85	110½	111½	
Firestone 5-88	99½	100½	
Ford 5-83	99¼	100¼	
Ford 6-86	107½	108½	
Fuji Photo 6¾-85	140	145	
GenElec 4¼-85	100	101	
GenFoods 4¾-82	94½	95½	
Gillette 4¾-82	91½	92½	
Hitachi 6¼-84	89½	90½	
Holiday Inns 5-85	127	128	
Honeywell 5-83	107½	108½	
I.S.E. 5-88	106	107	
I.S.E. 6¼-89	110½	111½	
Itoh 6½-89	99	100	
J. Logan 4¾-83	100	101	
W. Kidde 5-89	63½	64½	
Komatsu 6¼-84	91½	92½	
Kubota 6½-84	89	90	
Lassco 5-83	72	73	
Lassco Int 5-89	62	63	
LTV 5-88	45½	46½	
MarMidland 5-88	96½	97½	
Michelin 6-85	105¼	106¼	
Miles 4¾-93	89	90	
Mitsubishi 7-85	89	90	
MitsubShepl 7½-85	104½	105½	
Mitsui 6½-83	98	102	
Motorola 4½-83	105½	106½	
MurphyOil 5-89	83½	84½	
Nabisco 5¼-83	102½	103½	
Owens Ill 5-77	99	100	
PanAm 4¾-88	60½	61½	
PennyJ.C. 6-89	121½	122½	
Pepsico 4½-81	122	123	
PhilMor 4¾-89	185	186	
Phil Lamp 4¾-93	81	82	
R.C.A. 5-88	87	88	
Revlon 4¾-83	108	109	
ReynoldsM 5-88	73	74	
Searle 4¾-88	123	124	
Texaco 4½-88	89¼	89¼	
Toshiba 6½-85	82	83	
20th Cent. 5-37	54½	55½	
Tyco 5-84	52	53	
UnionCarb 4¼-82	91	92	
UtahInt 5¼-83	167	171	
WardFoods 5¼-88	61½	62½	
WarnLam 4½-88	124	125	

*Ex-dividend.

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med	Long	Conv
Yesterday	95.47	87.78	109.23
Previous	95.49	87.83	109.21

INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
9837 Abitibi	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
240 Acklands	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
600 Agra Ind	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
1025 Alcan GT	49¾	48⅞	49⅛	+1⅛
100 Alcan NG	23½	23½	23½	
1975 Algoma pf	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
728 Atl Sug	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
2889 Bk Nova S	26¼	26½	26½	— ⅛

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Aug. 24, 1971

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
7673 Bell Can	45½	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
7502 Block Bros	3.30	3.15	3.20	—.10
1433 Burns	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
1325 Calg Pow	26	26	26	— ¼
50 Can Malt	22	23	23	
3105 Can Pack	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
1550 Can Perm Mtg	15	14¾	14⅞	
13255 Cdn Cble S	13½	13⅛	13½	
630 Cdn Hydro	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
14030 Cdn Im Bk	23¾	23	23	— ⅛
10497 Cdn Ind Gas	11⅞	11⅞	11¼	
1585 Cdn Tire	35	34	35	+1
1700 Capital Div	.69	.66	.66	—.03
1700 Capital Div	.69	.66	.66	—.03
1450 Chemcell	5.00	4.90	4.90	—.10
400 Colum Cel	3.75	3.75	3.75	
545 Cornwallhl Inns	11	11	11	+ ⅛
2750 Con Build	1.50	1.40	1.40	
4183 Consum Gas	23	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
150 Crush Int	18¾	18¾	18¾	
1705 Cygnus A	5½	5⅜	5½	
800 Cygnus B	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ¼
5645 Dom Fdrs	23½	23	23¼	+ ¼
7365 Dom Stores	14	13½	14	+ ½
875 duPont Can	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	— ⅛
250 Dyk Div A	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ½
1437 Falcon	93½	92½	93	
850 Fed Grain	7¾	7½	7½	
110 Fraser	15½	15⅛	15½	
1700 Gen Dist Can	16	15¼	16	+1
2 Gt W Life	42¾	42¾	42¾	
1500 Greyhd Can	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
900 Guar Trust	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
9940 Gulf Can	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅝
171 Hawk Sid	2.50	2.50	2.50	
7880 Hudsons Bay	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅜
2295 Huron&Erie	22⅜	22½	22⅜	+ ⅜
1000 IAC Ltd	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
784 Indusmin	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
1811 Inland Gas	13	12¾	12⅞	
2625 Int P Line	28⅜	28½	28½	— ⅜
1330 Inv Grp A	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
13600 Jockey Cl	4.55	4.30	4.50	—.10
2150 Kaiser Resour	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ¼
1042 Labatt J	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
790 Lk Ont Cem	2.30	2.30	2.30	
230 L Secord	9	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
900 Loblaw A	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
4125 Loblaw B	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
120 Loeb	3.90	3.90	3.90	
4997 MacM Bl	23½	23	23½	+ ½
1983 Moore	35½	35	35½	
75 Morse, RobA	13½	12⅞	13	
3240 Norand	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
4772 Nor Ctl G	15¾	15½	15½	
2600 OSF Ind	5	5	5	
3977 Oshawa A	12¾	12⅛	12⅝	
1660 Pemina A	6	5¾	6	
3 Petrofina	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
110 Rothmans	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
1625 Scotts Resl	14	13¾	14	+ ⅜
2726 Shell Can A	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
3290 Simpsn Ltd	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅜
41 SimpStr A	24	24	24	
1a?½? Slater Stl	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
60 Std Brstg Ltd	13¾	13½	13¾	
13982 Steel Can	25¼	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅜
3425 Super Pel	56½	54½	56¼	—1¼
100 Teledyn Can	4.50	4.50	4.50	—.05
1230 Texaco Can	34	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
350 Thom Ntcwspap	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
1055 Tor Dm Bk	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
955 Trad Grp A	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
2112 Trans Can	35⅛	35	35⅛	— ⅛
1654 Trans Mt	23¾	23½	23¾	
285 Un CarCan	16¼	16¼	16¼	
4025 Un Gas Can	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
100 Un O Can	47½	47½	47½	
200 Versatile	3.75	3.75	3.75	+.15
2100 Weldwood	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
2615 Westn Intl	13⅝	13¼	13¾	+ ¼
4000 W Cdn Seed	4.60	4.50	4.60	+.10
400 Weston	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
170 White Pass	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
MINES				
300 Agnico	2.80	2.80	2.80	+.05
300 Aunor	2.60	2.60	2.60	+.02
54595 Beth Cop	20.00	19.25	20.00	+.75
200 Brenda	5.90	5.90	5.90	
800 Brun MS	4.90	4.75	4.80	+.05
4130 Camflo	3.30	3.20	3.30	+.05
1500 Can Tung	1.76	1.73	1.75	+.02
200 Cassiar	20.25	20.25	20.25	—.25
12250 Chmaloy	2.25	2.15	2.25	
329 C Marben	2.10	2.10	2.10	+.05
2600 C Morris	1.66	1.64	1.64	+.02
1200 C Rambir	1.51	1.50	1.51	+.01
605 Conwest	8.50	8.30	8.45	—.15
1100 Copperf	1.25	1.25	1.25	
765 Crgmt	8.70	8.60	8.70	+.10
701 Denis	24.50	23.50	24.50	+2.50
600 Dicens	1.10	1.05	1.10	+.05
1417 East Sull	2.95	2.91	2.91	—.04
2400 Giant Msc	5.30	5.20	5.20	—.10
100 Grandac	5.45	5.45	5.45	—.05
450 Granisle	11.50	11.50	11.50	—.25
350 Holling	38.87	38.75	38.75	
10 Intl. Hall	1.05	1.05	1.05	
2050 Int Mogul	9.50	9.25	9.25	—.25
1360 Kerr Ad	8.20	8.10	8.15	
932 Labrad	36.25	35.87	36.25	+.50
610 L Dufit	14.62	14.50	14.62	+.12
54 Le Luz	4.50	4.50	4.50	
288 LL Lac	2.05	2.03	2.05	+.02
2162 Mattag	24.75	24.37	24.50	
600 Newcon	5.25	5.25	5.25	
875 Opem	10.12	10.00	10.12	+.12
1700 Orchan	3.70	3.40	3.40	—.05
1000 Pamour	2.15	2.15	2.15	—.05
600 Patino	19.50	19.25	19.25	—.50
720 Pine Pl	26.00	26.00	26.00	
209 Placer	28.00	28.00	28.00	+.25
300 Rayrec	1.18	1.18	1.18	+.06
8518 Sherritt	15.42	15.12	15.42	+.30
9950 Steep R	2.10	2.03	2.03	—.06
800 Sullivan	3.00	3.00	3.00	—.10
1250 Tec A	5.85	5.75	5.85	—.10
300 Teck B	4.85	4.80	4.85	+.05
1500 Tribag	.78	.76	.76	—.02
128 Un Keno	5.45	5.45	5.45	+.10
1012 Un Siscoe	2.80	2.80	2.80	—.02
2210 Upp Can	2.12	2.08	2.08	—.02
1700 WMines	3.00	3.00	3.00	—.05
100 Willroy	.82	.82	.82	
1800 Y Bear	5.00	4.95	5.00	+.05
OILS & GAS				
1050 Alminex	5.75	5.60	5.70	+.05
400 A Quasar	4.25	4.20	4.20	—.05
14770 B P Oil	7.05	6.95	7.00	
11025 Can Del	15.75	15.50	15.75	
1750 Chief Dev	7.00	6.90	6.90	—.10
1000 Clwrk C	2.35	2.33	2.35	
5115 Dynam	.95	.91	.91	—.07
900 Frncna	4.25	4.10	4.10	—.10
1800 Gt Cdn Oil	5.10	5.00	5.00	—.15
400 Gt Plain	34.25	34.25	34.25	+.12
3500 Nat Petro	3.35	3.35	3.35	—.15
6437 Num OG	10.75	10.37	10.62	+ .25
27191 Pan Ocn	12.25	11.87	12.25	
400 Petral	1.27	1.27	1.27	
5300 Place G	1.28	1.25	1.27	+.03
7940 Siebens	8.70	8.50	8.70	+.20
6800 Spooner	1.85	1.76	1.85	+.10

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Aug. 24, 1971

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) Tuesday.

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.23	5.36
Aberdn	2.24	2.45
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	6.99	7.66
Incom	4.42	4.90
Insur	10.45	11.43
Advisrs	5.51	6.02
Aetna F	10.56	11.54
Affiliated	7.42	8.03
Aftutra F	10.99	10.99
AllAm Fd	8.23	.91
Allstate	11.58	12.45
Alpha	13.08	14.30
Amcap	6.50	7.10
Am Bus	3.29	3.56
Am Diver	10.98	12.00
Am Eqity	5.49	6.02
Amer Express:		
Capit	9.05	9.89
Incme	9.30	10.16
Invest	8.96	9.76
Speci	9.01	
Stock	9.04	9.99
Am Grth	6.84	7.48
Am Inv	5.73	5.73
Am Mutl	9.51	10.39
AmN Gth	3.56	3.89
Anchor Group:		
Capit	8.70	9.51
Grwth	11.89	13.03
Incme	8.10	8.88
Fd Inv	9.46	10.37
Vent	.984	54 448
Astron	4.73	5.17
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	5.85	6.36
Fnd B	8.12	8.83
Stock	6.16	6.73
Scien	4.85	5.27
Babson	9.53	9.53
Bayrk Fd	8.66	9.46
Bayrk Gr	5.77	6.31
Beacn Hill	10.82	10.82
Beacn In	14.14	14.14
Berg Ken	unavail	
Berk Gilt	6.34	6.93
Bondstk	6.60	7.21
Bostn Stk	8.78	9.60
Bost Fdn	11.40	12.46
Best Fnd	8.23	8.99
Brwn Fd	3.95	4.32
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullvk	15.38	16.85
Candn	19.41	21.30
Divid	3.79	4.16
NatW S	10.66	11.67
NY Vnt	11.69	12.80
Burnh Fd	12.27	12.27
Bus Mgt	7.57	8.30
CG Fund	10.25	11.08
Capam	8.11	8.89
Capit Gth	3.64	3.99
Capit Sh	6.72	7.36
Cap Trin	13.57	14.83
Centry Sh	14.40	15.74
Channing Funds:		
Balan	11.99	13.10
Com St	1.78	1.95
Grwth	6.02	6.58
Incom	7.75	8.47
Speci	unavail	
Chase Gr Bos:		
Capit	7.91	8.64
Fund	10.48	11.45
Front	91.45	
Shrhld	12.16	13.29
Speci	10.35	11.31
Chemicl	18.89	20.75
a14 2 ssy	v	
a14 Investg Byl		
Colonial:		
Equity	4.37	4.78
Fund	11.16	12.20
Grwth	6.63	7.29
Incom	9.91	10.83
Vent	5.37	5.87
Colu Grth	14.48	14.48
ComS Bd	5.59	5.89
Cwlth AB	1.41	1.53
Cwlth C	1.75	1.89
Comp As	7.81	8.56
Comp Cp	6.91	7.57
Comp Bd	9.46	10.28
Comp Fd	10.06	10.93
Comstk	4.55	4.97
Concord	11.90	11.90
Cons Inv	11.88	12.25
Constel G	6.06	6.64
Cont Mut	9.00	9.00
Cont Gth	10.25	10.35
Corp Ldr	15.88	17.39
Ctry Cap	14.11	15.23
Crn WDiv	6.18	6.75
Crn WDal	7.32	8.00
deVegh	71.59	71.99
Delaware Group:		
Decat	12.19	13.32
Delaw	13.59	14.85
Delta	7.69	8.40
Dir Cap	6.68	7.32
Dodg Cox	15.66	15.66
Drexel	14.52	14.52
Dreyf Fd	12.49	13.69
Dreyf Lv	15.07	16.52
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	10.27	11.22
Grwth	13.97	15.27
Incom	6.35	6.94
Speci	9.73	10.63
Stock	14.34	15.67
Ebrahdt	13.97	15.21
Egret Gt	13.14	14.28
Elfun Tr	19.24	
Emor Soc	6.20	6.78
Energy	13.41	13.41
Enterprise	6.75	7.38
Equity	9.50	10.38
Equit Gth	9.25	10.14
Equit Pro	4.23	4.64
Fairfld	10.53	11.51
Farm Bu	10.44	10.44
Fidelity Group:		
Capit	12.53	13.69
Confld	9.32	10.19
Dsbrv	6.76	
Essex	13.84	15.13
Evrst	13.06	14.27
Fidel	16.61	18.15
Puritn	10.35	11.31
Salem	5.52	6.03
Trend	25.05	27.36
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.43	4.85
Indust	3.95	4.32
Incom	6.03	6.60
Vent	4.26	4.67
FstFd Va	11.80	12.50
Fst Investors:		
Disco	7.32	8.24
Grwth	10.13	11.09
Stock	9.69	10.62
Fst Mult	9.32	9.47
Fst Nat	7.54	8.24
Fst Sierr	6.08	6.67
Flet Cap	6.29	
Flet Fnd	5.27	
Fnd Gth	4.90	5.36
Founders Group:		
Grwth	16.42	17.95
Incom	13.66	14.93
Mutal	9.11	9.96
Speci	11.31	12.36
Foursq	10.54	11.52
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	8.99	9.85
Grwth	6.67	7.31
Utils	5.86	6.42
Incom	2.09	2.29
US Gov	10.44	11.44
FdX Dep	10.69	10.69
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	10.06	10.99
Impac	8.72	9.53
Ind Trd	13.50	14.73
Pilot	8.01	8.75
Fnd Am	8.74	9.58
Gateway	9.76	10.55
GE S & S	20.45	
Gen Sec	9.68	9.68
Gibraltr	7.06	7.13
Group Sec:		
Apex	8.78	9.60
Balan	8.88	9.71
Com St	13.01	14.22
GrthFd A	8.54	9.33
Grth Ind	22.02	23.02
Guard M	25.57	25.57
Hamilton:		
Fd HFI	4.85	5.31
Grwth	8.03	8.74
Harbor	8.26	9.14
H&C Fd	13.97	13.97
H&C Lev	11.41	11.41
Hedg Gor	8.35	8.35
Hedge	11.74	12.87
Heritge	2.43	2.66
Hor Man	17.03	17.74
ICM Fnl	8.17	8.96
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.17	4.56
Incom	4.16	4.55
Trus sh	12.19	13.32
Trus un	3.28	
Imp Cap	10.40	11.37
Imp Gth	8.02	8.77
IncF Am	13.83	15.08
IncF Bos	7.14	7.82
Industry	4.92	5.39
Pro Portf	6.98	7.63
Prog Fd	5.65	6.17
Provid	4.53	5.39
Pru SIP	10.06	11.06
Putnam Funds:		
Equit	8.70	9.51
Georg	15.11	16.51
Grwth	10.54	11.96
Incom	8.20	9.07
Invest	8.71	9.52
Vista	9.11	9.96
Voyag	7.83	8.56
Revere	10.63	11.62
Rintret	15.84	16.00
Sagitors	3.50	
Schustr	16.68	18.25
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	14.17	14.42
Speci	35.58	35.58
Balan	15.86	15.86
Com St	10.66	10.66
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.86	4.23
Invest	8.26	9.05
Ultra	8.55	9.37
Selld Am	10.34	11.31
Sel Spec5	16.79	18.35
Sent Gth	9.10	9.89
Sentry F	14.53	15.79
Sham Fd	1.69	11.69
Shear Ap	31.24	34.14
Shear Inv	11.45	12.51
Sherm D	15.71	15.71
Side Fd	9.98	10.94
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	9.41	10.28
Invest	11.57	12.64
Trust	8.97	9.80
Smith B	10.82	10.82
Sw Invs	8.19	9.04
Swin Gt	7.47	8.07
Sover Inv	3.62	14.91
Spectra	7.43	8.14
StFrm Gt	4.71	4.71
State St	49.31	49.56
Steedman Funds:		
Am Ind	4.10	4.49
Asso F	1.33	1.46
Fidus	7.01	7.66
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	21.04	21.04
Cap O	9.91	9.91
Stock	14.92	14.92
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	7.66	8.37
Sumit	11.30	12.38
Tech	7.59	8.60
Sync Gth	9.79	10.70
TMR App	13.83	15.11
Teacher	10.5	11.20
Technicl	3.07	3.36
Temp Gt	unavail	
Towr Cap	5.59	6.11
Trns Cap	8.02	8.72
Trav Eq	10.89	1.93
Tudr Hed	12.84	12.84
TwnC Gt	3.09	3.29
TwnC Inc	4.14	4.54
USAA Gt	10.68	10.68
Unif Mut	10.78	11.78
UniFund	10.83	11.84
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	14.97	16.36
Nat Inv	8.48	9.27
U Cap	11.14	12.17
Whtehl	13.52	14.83
Unlied Funds:		
Accm	7.80	8.55
Con Gr	12.92	14.16
Con Inc	11.85	12.99
Incom	14.36	15.74
Scien	8.21	9.00
Vang	9.75	10.68
U Fd Can	7.91	8.64
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	6.94	7.61
Incom	5.21	5.71
Spl Sit	5.64	6.18
VnceS spl	9.36	10.52
Vandrbt	6.34	7.58
Vangd	4.35	5.30
Vanfg TN	10.62	11.61
Var In P	4.34	5.25
Viking	6.59	7.16
Wall St G	5.85	9.93
Wash M	12.92	14.12
Wellingtn Group:		
Exptr	20.48	21.79
Ivest	16.45	18.25
Morg	11.36	12.42
Techv	8.22	
Trust	12.21	13.46
Wellyl	12.45	13.61
Wellfn	11.73	12.82
Windr	9.93	10.92
West Ind	6.16	6.73
Wincp Fd	5.24	5.73
Winfield	4.35	4.77
Wisc Fd	6.79	7.42
Worth	3.08	3.03
Zeigler	10.23	11.35

Foreign Stock Indexes

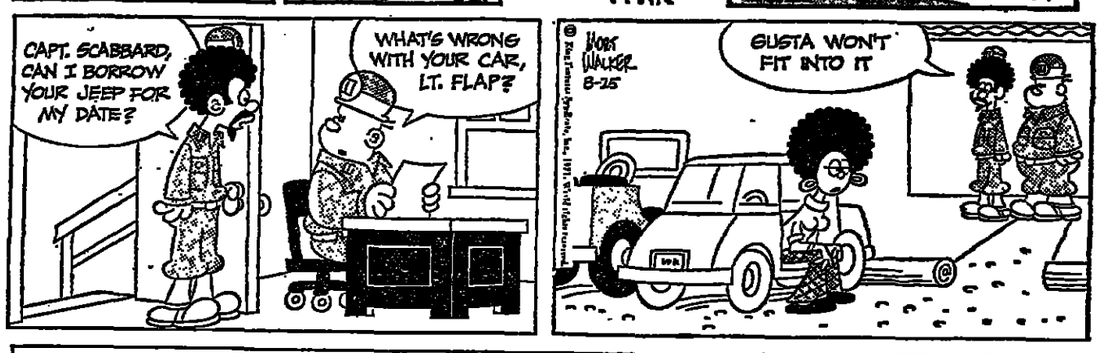
	Today	Prev.	1971 High	1971 Low
Amsterdam	117.9	117.5	128.0	112.5
Brussels	103.66	102.96	108.74	92.14
Frankfurt	137.54	136.89	146.14	119.43
London 30	417.8	412.1	417.8	305.3
London 500	184.83	182.45	187.27	132.48
Milan	49.46	49.00	60.09	48.74
Paris	100.3	99.9	104.8	99.2
Sydney	460.54	449.90	518.51

PEANUTS

B.C.

L'IL ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY



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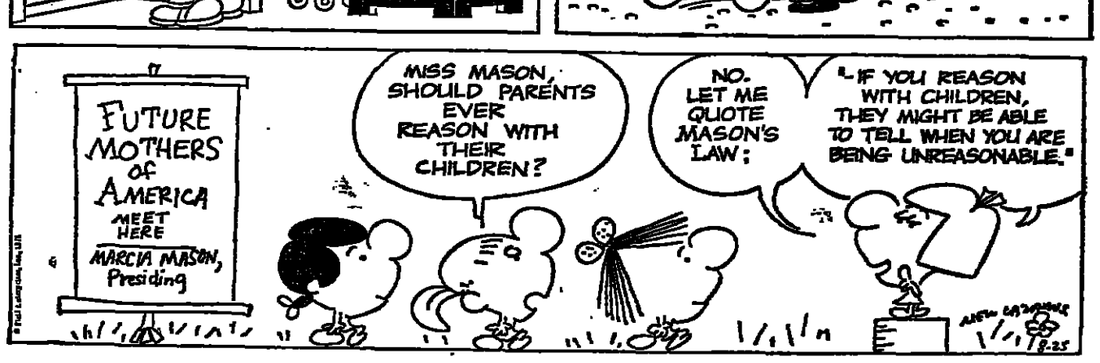
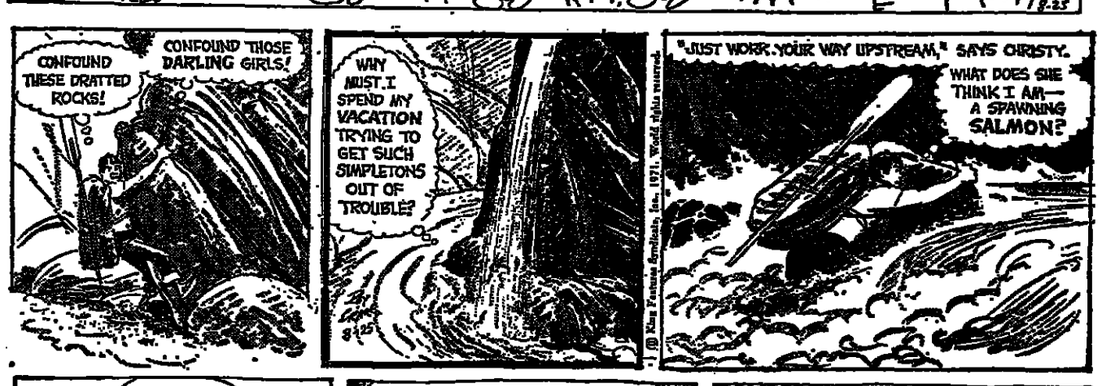


BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Playoff matches this fall will determine the United States Open Team for the 1972 World Team Olympiad to be played in Miami Beach, and the Dallas Aces, as reigning world champions, are the favorites to earn the honor.

The representation in the women's series has been determined without any fanfares by performance in national championships during the last three years. The United States team will be Dorothy Hayden and Jacqui Mitchell of New York; Emma Jean Hawes of Fort Worth, Texas; Peggy Solomon of Philadelphia; Mary Jane Farell of Los Angeles, and Marilyn Johnson of Oakland, Calif.

Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Hayden held the North-South cards when the diagramed deal was played in a recent New York tournament.

Three no-trump was an enterprising contract. Mrs. Hayden as South faced a task that seemed hopeless. She could count four spade tricks, two hearts and a diamond. The club king seemed a possible eighth trick, but a ninth seemed out of reach. It was necessary to make a second diamond trick before the defenders could take three club tricks or two hearts and a club in addition to two diamonds.

A club shift was almost sure to be fatal when the defenders gained the lead. But there was some chance if the defenders would persevere with hearts. It was essential to lose the second diamond trick to East at a time at which that player had no more hearts, so South made the fine play of winning dummy's heart ace at once and leading a low diamond.

East played low and West captured the ten with the jack. He played a low heart and South allowed East to win with the ten.

East now fell into South's trap by playing the third round of hearts, and South was in control. She won the king and led a diamond, playing dummy's eight when West played low. East won with the queen and played the club four, but it was too late. South put up the king, since she had to assume that the ace was on her right, and emerged with an overtrick. She made four spade tricks, three diamond tricks, two heart tricks and a club.

NORTH (D)
♠ K Q 9
♡ A 7 2
◇ A 9 8 5 4
♣ 5 3

WEST	EAST
♠ 8 6 3	♠ 5 4 2
♡ Q 6 5 4	♡ J 10 3
◇ K J 2	◇ Q 7 6
♣ Q 7 2	♣ A J 10 4

SOUTH
♠ A J 10 7
♡ K 9 8
◇ 10 3
♣ K 9 8 6

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ◇	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
2 ♠*	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart four.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

P	O	E	T		C	L	U	B	S		H	A	S	P
I	D	L	E		A	E	S	O	P		E	V	I	L
S	E	L	L		S	T	E	R	E		R	E	N	O
A	S	S	E	N	T		D	E	C	L	A	R	E	D
				V	O	L	E		R	I	O			
S	T	R	I	D	E	N	T		A	B	B	O	T	T
P	E	I	S		S	N	A	I	L		E	A	T	E	R
E	R	N	I	E		U	R	N		S	L	O	W	E
A	S	S	O	R	T	I	N	G	S		L	E	E	S
K	E	E	N	E	R		S	O	L	O	I	S	T	S
				C	A	T		T	I	N	S			
P	R	E	T	T	I	E	R		V	E	T	O	E	D
R	A	T	E		N	A	I	V	E		I	S	L	E
O	B	O	E		E	S	T	E	R		C	L	A	N
W	I	N	D		R	E	E	L	S		S	O	N	S

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CUNDE

IRROG

DIRTOR

PAMUKE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FATAL QUAKE PYTHON MYOPIC

Answer: Many times, five would be half this! — "OY-TEN"

BOOKS

JOURNEY TO HEARTBREAK
The Crucible Years of Bernard Shaw, 1914-18

By Stanley Weintraub. Weybright and Talley. 368 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

ALTHOUGH he has concentrated on only four years of Shaw's life, Stanley Weintraub has revealed a complete man. I do not believe that any book within the same compass could show so much of Shaw's character, the play of his mind, his multifaceted interests, his relentless and unending labors for literature, for Fabianism, for good works, for mankind itself. It was an existence that can only make us stand mute in jealousy because it was one lived to the uttermost. And it is an odd thing, because this study makes us realize that Shaw was able to live at such a pitch precisely because he did not compartmentalize his life. He reached always with the fullness of his being: whether he was framing his anti-war pamphlet "Common Sense About the War," planning in his mind the great plays "Heartbreak House" and "Back to Methuselah," getting off one of his frequent letters on public matters, accompanying himself on the piano as he sang through the complete "Walküre," sitting quietly while a woman friend, whose marriage had just gone on the rocks, poured out her heart to him, consoling others whose sons and loved ones had been killed in the war, counseling those putting on his plays, belligerently guarding his rights as an author.

His conceit and egotism were enormous, but his sympathy and tact in personal matters beyond reproach. The number of his private charities has surely never been counted. Often he did more than give money. He reviewed the books of the needy and enhanced their standing. Though fierce in debate, his arguments never extended to the person. His sturdiest opponents, the Chestertons, Belloc, H.G. Wells, were his buoyant friends. He suffered the begging of frauds such as Frank Harris patiently if not gladly. The words he used to introduce Beatrice Webb to a lecture audience or those he wrote to Ellen Terry were so courtly, so gracious that they become in the mind the essence of civilized living. Shaw not only was a great man; he acted as one.

But "Journey to Heartbreak" is not, at this late date, a hosanna to George Bernard Shaw. The book has a larger purpose: To expose, by a classic example, the interaction of the artist and society in a time of crisis. For although Shaw appears in these pages jaunty and assured, the general climate in those years and some of the specific events were far from friendly. Those years were a severe test to his spirit. For the longest time he stood among the lonely few opposing the jingoistic tirades of the day. Then slowly, as the terrible bloodletting continued and reflection and sober evaluation began to replace patriotic fervor, more and more Englishmen began to take critical positions on the war. Wells, who had once flayed him alive in an article, so bitter in fact that he was afraid that it would end their friendship, began to see how right Shaw had been.

He was not only unpopular, he was also misunderstood. He was not a pacifist; he was not pro-German; he did not want the English to lose. And being Shaw, he expressed himself in such a way, with such paradox, such inversions of the usual values that he only confused and irritated his opponents, especially as he put forth his ideas as the measure of common sense.

Virtually from the time war was declared, Shaw was suspicious of official statements and declarations. He did not believe in the atrocity stories; he did not believe that the British bore no blame for bringing on the conflict. He was not quite sure whether Belgium was being used or succored. And he asked what use was the kind of help that left the country prostrate. (How temporary that question sounds.) He could not reconcile himself to the idea of having Russia as an ally, a country he considered a tyrannical leftover of the feudal age. But above all, and in this he differed from most of his colleagues too, he realized that there were two wars going on at once, that all efforts for the reconstructing of society were being smothered under cover of the other war against Germany. Shaw warned that the redistribution of wealth would become a casualty of the peace. And how right he was can be seen in Angus Calder's book, "The People's War." (The working man learned something, though. As soon as World War II was won, he turned Churchill out of office and put a Labor government in.)

Shaw was not always right. Although an Irishman, he completely misjudged the temper of the Irish about independence, especially after the Easter Uprising and the unbelievable behavior of the British, who simply went mad. Shaw wanted Ireland to become part of a British federation, not so much because he was enamored of the British but because he felt that nationalism was one of the curses of the world. And some of his speeches at the front and elsewhere, were so cold-blooded, so unfeeling, that it is hard to know whether he was devoid of human feeling or that he felt so deeply that his remarks were a façade to cover up his hurt.

It is a book to give heart to the timid, hope to everyone who feels it is useless to speak up against the state. There is no substitute for individual responsibility. Shaw liked to think of himself as a prophet. But in the years from 1914 to 1918 he was more—both a teacher and an example.

Mr. Lask is a New York Times book reviewer.

A Correction

In Anatole Shub's review of "Solzhenitsyn: A Documentary Record," published in this space yesterday, the name of the publisher, Harper & Row, was omitted. The book has 229 pages and is sold for $7.95. The editor is Leopold Labedz, who also wrote the introduction. The foreword is by Harrison E. Salisbury.

CROSSWORD

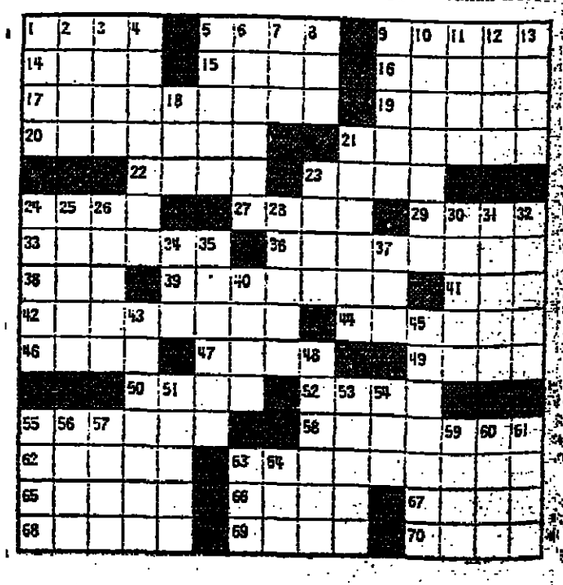
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 African lake
5 Hari
9 Sea prowler
14 Prefix for drome
15 "Did you ——!"
16 Duty, in Hinduism
17 Bridge of a sort
19 "——a-Dale"
20 Seashore problem
21 Atolls
22 Forty weekdays
23 Disney character
24 Scottish slope
27 Type: Abbr.
29 Sooner
33 Blush
36 Town on the Hudson
38 Wing
39 Tire
41 Depot: Abbr.
42 Sleeper on the Nice express
44 China's Sun ——
46 Caustics
47 Robert E. et al.
49 Members of a crew
50 Sale stipulation
52 Horse
55 Purse item
58 Mexican state
62 Of space
63 Modern pirate
65 Gay
66 Israeli dance
67 Fix a chair
68 Partner of walsy
69 Adventurous
70 Mel and family

DOWN

1 Batting-practice structure
2 Get wind of
3 Cartoonist
4 Alaskan transit
5 Casaba
6 Before, in Italy
7 Playing card
8 Biblical transit
9 Decree
10 Free-floating transit
11 Heraldic band
12 Form of amo
13 Colors
18 Pizza
21 Words of hearty agreement
23 Subjective, for one
24 Noisy fight
25 Race
26 Saying
28 Cake
30 "—— fool"
31 Among: Prefix
32 Alaska's William and others
34 Sea eagle
35 Sunshine girl
37 Cider girl
40 Laces
43 People of Expo '70 site
45 Certain road
48 Butterflies
51 Full of sediment
53 Eastern prince
54 Lawyers' group: Abbr.
55 Lyre's cousin
56 Opera feature
57 Patricia of films
59 Card game
60 Red item
61 Minerals
63 Stock unit: Abbr.
64 Hawaiian tree



هكذا من الاصل

Napoles Batters Josselin

Champion Stops Frenchman in 5th

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Aug. 24 (UPI).—World welterweight champion Jose Napoles of Mexico knocked out Jean Josselin of France in the fifth round of a scheduled ten-round non-title bout last night at The Forum.

In another bout, world bantamweight champion Ruben Olivares of Mexico, who was floored in the third round, came back to score a ninth-round knockout over Valentin Galeano of Paraguay in a non-title bout scheduled for ten rounds.

Napoles, who weighed 152 3/4 pounds, toyed with the 153 1/4-pound Frenchman for four rounds before putting him away at 1:15 of the fifth.

The Cuban-born title-holder staggered Josselin with a right and then threw two quick lefts to the head to drop his opponent. Josselin lay on his back and referee Chuck Hassett signified a knockout. It took nearly a minute before Josselin could recover and go to his corner.

In the second round, Napoles slowed down his dancing opponent by inflicting a cut over his left eye and causing his nose to bleed, the start of a bloodbath for the Frenchman.

The champion reopened the eye cut in the third as he landed combinations to the head.

The victory was the 62d for Napoles against five losses and a 45th knockout. The loss made Josselin's won-lost record 68-10.

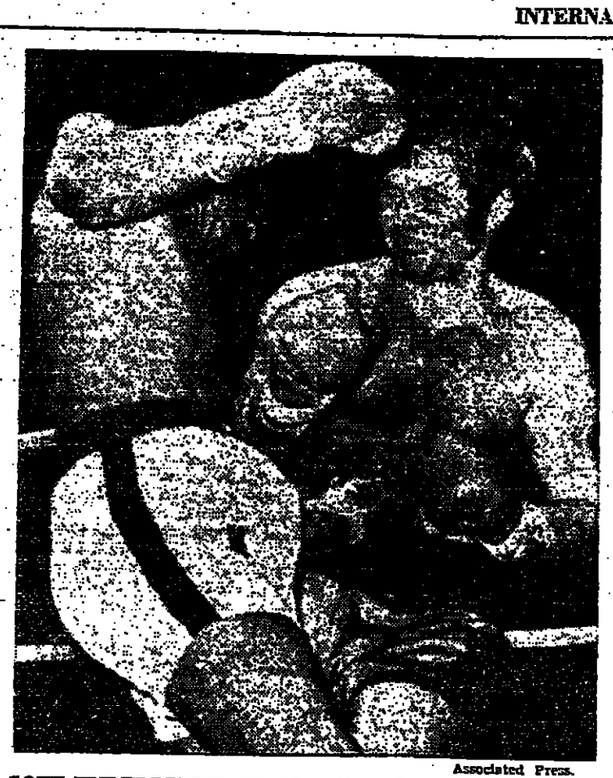
Hook to the Jaw

In the bantamweight bout, Galeano surprised Olivares in the third round with a hard left hook to the jaw that sent the champion down. He got to his feet at the count of six and took the mandatory eight-count. Olivares came back gamely in the round but it went to Galeano by a wide margin.

But the third was the only round that the South American took. Olivares went to work with his left hook and right cross and Galeano began to tire. In the fifth, Galeano was staggered and had his right eye closed by a left hook.

After that, it was obvious the game South American was just trying to go the distance. Olivares caught up with him against the ropes and the South American was helpless when referee Tody Jordan stopped the bout at 2:28 of the ninth round.

It was the 61st knockout in 65 bouts for Olivares, who has lost only once in his pro career. Galeano, who has fought more than 200 times, suffered his 26th defeat against 195 victories.



Associated Press.

SOFT UNDERBELLY—World welterweight champion Jose Napoles of Mexico (left) pounds Frenchman Jean Josselin en route to 5th-round knockout victory at Inglewood, Calif.

Quarterback Carter Leads NFL Bengals Past Steelers

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24 (AP).—Cincinnati scored four of the first five times it had the ball last night and the Bengal defense held off a Pittsburgh Steeler rally for a 20-13 National Football League exhibition-game victory.

Virgil Carter, who led the Bengals to the Central Division title last year, engineered Cincinnati's third straight exhibition triumph.

The castoff of the Chicago Bears and the Buffalo Bills hit 19 of 27 passes for 191 yards and one touchdown.

The Bengals took a 6-0 first-period lead on field goals of 42 and 16 yards by Horst Muhlmann. Rookie fullback Doug Dressler ran 35 yards for one score in the second period and with Carter's touchdown strike the Bengals had a 20-3 halftime lead.

Terry Bradshaw, Pittsburgh's No. 1 draft choice a year ago, came off the bench to bring the Steelers back in the second half. Paul Rogers, who had hit a 45-yard field goal in the first half, got a 22-yarder and Bradshaw scored on a 1-yard keeper. But, with the Steelers moving in the final minutes, Bradshaw was hit and fumbled. He was hurt and helped off the field.

Giants' Johnson Shelved

BROOKVILLE, N.Y., Aug. 24 (AP).—Ron Johnson, the only player to rush for 1,000 yards in a season for the New York Giants, will miss the 1971 opener against Green Bay on Sept. 19, the club announced today.

Johnson is suffering from a Charley-horse and will have the fluid drained from under the thigh bone of his right leg tomorrow.

The Scoreboard

SOCCER—At Bridgetown, Barbados, the United States beat Barbados, 3-1, in a qualifying match for the 1972 Olympics at Munich.

At Genoa, Benfica of Portugal beat Genoa, 2-1, in an exhibition game. Eusebio scored the winning goal in the 85th minute. Jorge opened the scoring for Benfica and Corradi had tied it up. It was the second game of Benfica's tour. The visitors had beaten Cagliari in the Sardinian capital, 4-1.

At Mexico City, the East German national team tied Leon of Mexico, 1-1, on the last game of its Mexican tour.

At Elche, Spain, Perenecvaros of Hungary won the Festa Delig tournament by beating Elche, 1-0.

At La Coruna, Spain, Torpedo of Moscow won the Conde de Fenosa Trophy by beating Coruna, 3-1.

At Huelva, Spain, Ujpest Dozsa of Hungary beat TSKA of Moscow, 3-1, to win the Colombino Trophy.

GOLF — At Leawood, Kansas, Pam Barnett of Charlotte, N.C., won the LPGA Southgate Open by three strokes with a 54-hole total of 210, six under par. She shot a final 68 to catch 36-hole leader JoAnne Carner, who tied for second with Jane Blalock.

Oliver Heads Hit Parade

Pirates Stop Plunge With Sweep of Braves

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—"I feel this team's been waiting on me to break loose," said Pittsburgh outfielder Al Oliver, who says his inability to hit with men on base was a major factor in the Pirates' August plunge.

"When I hit my first home run, I said this might be my big breakthrough," he said. "Now I've just got to keep my confidence up and my temper down."

Oliver broke loose with a barrage of hits last night as the Pirates snapped a three-game losing streak and swept a twi-night doubleheader from the Atlanta Braves, 4-3 and 15-4, at Atlanta.

He merely warmed up in the opener, getting only a single off knuckle-baller Phil Niekro. In the nightcap, Oliver laced five hits off a trio of Braves hurlers —his eighth and ninth home runs of the year, a triple and two singles. He drove in five runs.

"That was my best night ever in pro ball, including the minor leagues," he said. "I hope tonight is just a start. It would be a big thing for this club. If we stay healthy, we'll be the team to beat."

Despite having won only 11 of its last 30 games, Pittsburgh has a five-game edge over Chicago in the National League East with less than six weeks remaining in the season.

"We haven't hit and when we don't hit, we're in trouble," said manager Danny Murtaugh.

Besides Oliver's round-trippers, the Pirates got home-run power from Roberto Clemente and Bob Robertson, whose 25th of the year was a 425-foot, three-run blast into the center-field seats.

Pittsburgh needed three unearned runs and another superb relief performance by Dave Giusti to win the opener.

The unearned runs came in the sixth when, after two were out, the Pirates got two runners aboard on a walk and an error. Manny Sanguillen slashed a triple down the right-field line and then scored the deciding run on a passed ball.

Giusti closed the door on an Atlanta rally in the seventh as he retired the seven batters he faced and recorded his 25th save, giving Steve Blass his 12th victory.

Hank Aaron hit his 36th homer of the year and 628th lifetime. It also lifted him into third place in the all-time total-bases list with 5,864, passing Ty Cobb.

Giants 5, Mets 4

Bobby Bonds drove in two runs with his 24th homer of the season and a double and Jerry Johnson pitched 3 2/3 innings of scoreless relief as San Francisco edged New York, 5-4, at New York.

Phillies 3, Padres 1

Rick Wise picked up his 13th victory in 23 decisions with a four-hitter as Philadelphia beat San Diego, 3-1, at Philadelphia. Tim McCarver drove in Philadelphia's first two runs with a double in the fifth inning off Fred Norman.

Cardinals 3, Astros 2

Bob Gibson stroked a two-out bases-loaded single in the eighth to drive in the deciding run in a 3-2 road triumph for St. Louis over Houston. Gibson, who had struck out in three previous times at bat, won his 12th game against 11 defeats. In both the first and sixth innings, Lou Brock scored on hits by Joe Torre off Don Wilson, the loser.

Expos 12, Dodgers 6

Rusty Staub drove in five runs with a grand-slam homer and a sacrifice fly, and Boots Day knocked in four with a homer and double as Montreal routed Los Angeles, 12-6, at Jarry Park for its eighth straight triumph, a club record. Ron Hunt of the Expos was hit twice by pitched balls for a total of 38 this season.

Tigers 4, Twins 2

In the American League, Les Cain struck out 13 batters, the most in his career, in pitching Detroit to a 4-2 home victory over Minnesota. Cain won his sixth game in 14 decisions and posted his first victory since June 17. Dick McAuliffe provided the main offensive support with a three-run homer, his 16th.

Athletics 8, Yankees 2

Tommy Davis, Angel Mangual and Dick Green each drove in a pair of runs as Oakland defeated New York, 8-2, at Oakland.

A Tired Laver Won't Compete At Forest Hills

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Rod Laver of Australia has withdrawn from the U.S. Open tennis championships scheduled at Forest Hills, N.Y., Sept. 1-12, it was learned today.

Laver, who was seeded third for the event, joins a list of World Championship Tennis (WCT) defectors which includes 1970 champion Ken Rosewall, Roy Emerson, Fred Stolle, Cliff Drysdale and Andres Gimeno.

With Laver out, the seedings have been rearranged. Wimbledon champion John Newcombe of Australia remains No. 1, with Stan Smith of Pasadena, Calif., in the second spot, Arthur Ashe of Gum Spring, Va., moves up from fourth to third; Tom Okker of the Netherlands is fourth; Marty Riessen of Evanston, Ill., fifth; Cliff Richey of Sarasota, Fla., sixth; Clark Graebner of New York is seventh, and Ilie Nastase of Romania joins the seeds as No. 8.

Laver says he is tired and feels he shouldn't compete at Forest Hills with his game not up to par.

Seeds Lose

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., Aug. 24 (AP).—Three seeded men's singles players were knocked out of competition yesterday in the opening round of the Eastern Grass Courts tennis championships.

Fourth-seeded Roger Taylor of Britain lost to Manuel Orantes of Spain, 6-4, 7-6; eighth-seeded Bob Maud of South Africa was beaten by Eugene Scott, of the United States, 7-6, 6-3, and fifth-seeded Nikki Pilic of Yugoslavia lost to Roscoe Tanner of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., 7-6, 7-6.

Pancho Gonzales scored a 6-2, 6-1 victory over Peter Curtis of Britain. Third-seeded Tom Gorman of Seattle, sixth-seeded John Alexander and New York's Clark Graebner, seeded second, also advanced to the second round. Gorman beat Allan Stone of Australia, 6-3, 4-6, 7-5; Alexander beat Roy Barth of the United States, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, and Graebner ousted Jeff Borowiak of Berkeley, Calif., 6-4, 6-4.

In other first-round matches, John Paish, Britain, def. Hank Irvine, Rhodesia, 6-3, 7-5; Dickie Stockton, U.S., def. Milan Holecek, Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 7-6; Paul Gerken, U.S., def. Graham Stilwell, Britain, 6-2, 6-3; Bob Carmichael, France, def. Lt. Turner Howard, U.S., 6-7, 6-4, 6-4.

Georges Goven, France, def. Ross Case, Australia, 7-6, 6-3; Jean-Baptiste Chanfreau, France, def. James McManus, U.S., 6-4, 6-4; Alex Olmedo, U.S., def. Bob Hewitt, South Africa, 6-4, 6-3; Patrick Proisy, France, def. Erik Van Dillen, U.S., 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Mark Cox, Britain, def. James Osborne, U.S., 7-6, 6-7, 7-6; Gerald Battrick, Britain, def. Brian Gottfried, U.S., 6-7, 6-7, 7-6; Jan Leschley, Denmark, def. Frew McMillan, South Africa, 6-4, 7-6; Zeljko Franulovic, Yugoslavia, def. Thomas Leonard, U.S., 3-6, 7-6, 6-4.

Kuhn Allows A's, Orioles to Print Series Tickets

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (NYT).—The Baltimore Orioles and the Oakland Athletics got the go-ahead yesterday from baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn to print tickets for the 1971 World Series at 1970 prices.

Kuhn said that the ticket prices were established at a meeting during the All-Star break in July and had no bearing on President Nixon's wage and price freeze put into effect last week.

The best-of-five series for the American and National League championships will open Oct. 2 in the home park of the American League Eastern Division winner and the National League Western Division winner. Should Oakland win the American League West and the San Francisco Giants or the Los Angeles Dodgers win the National League West, Oct. 4 would be a travel day.

The World Series is scheduled to open Oct. 9 in the home park of the American League champions, with Oct. 11 and Oct. 15 being travel days for the best-of-seven series.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	78	45	.628	—
Detroit	68	58	.540	10 1/2
Boston	67	60	.528	12
New York	63	65	.492	16 1/2
Washington	53	72	.424	25
Cleveland	50	76	.397	28 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	82	45	.645	—
Kansas City	65	60	.520	16
Chicago	62	64	.492	19 1/2
California	60	66	.469	22 1/2
Minnesota	56	69	.448	25
Milwaukee	52	73	.419	28 1/2

Monday's Results

Detroit 4, Minnesota 2.
Oakland 8, New York 2.
(Only games scheduled.)

Tuesday's Games

Milwaukee at Cleveland, night.
Chicago at Baltimore, night.
Minnesota at Detroit, night.
New York at Oakland, night.
Washington at California, night.
(Only games scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	76	54	.585	—
Chicago	69	57	.548	5
St. Louis	69	59	.539	6
New York	62	63	.496	11 1/2
Philadelphia	56	70	.444	18
Montreal	54	71	.432	19 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	75	54	.581	—
Los Angeles	67	61	.523	7 1/2
Atlanta	67	65	.508	9 1/2
Houston	63	65	.492	11 1/2
Cincinnati	63	67	.485	12 1/2
San Diego	47	82	.364	28

(Tuesday's games not included.)

Monday's Results

Chicago 6, Cincinnati 3.
San Francisco 5, New York 4.
Pittsburgh 4, 15, Atlanta 3, 4.
Philadelphia 3, San Diego 1.
Montreal 12, Los Angeles 6.
St. Louis 3, Houston 2.

Tuesday's Games

Cincinnati 5, Chicago 4.
Pittsburgh at Atlanta, night.
San Diego at Philadelphia, night.
San Francisco at New York, night.
Los Angeles at Montreal, night.
St. Louis at Houston, night.

A Congenial Castro Chats With U.S. Team, Newsmen

By Neil Amdur

HAVANA, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Fidel Castro would not leave. He seemed too consumed with Cuban's latest sports triumph, a thrilling victory over the United States men's volleyball team for a berth to the 1972 Olympics.

"I did not want to come because I thought it might put more pressure on you," Castro told Rudy Suwara, the captain of the U. S. team, on the floor of the Coliseum. "But I could not stay home."

To the chagrin of Cuban security personnel, the bearded premier loitered in the arena for nearly two hours after the game, chatting informally with the large contingent of foreign newsmen, signing autographs, posing for pictures, and even spiking a volleyball briefly with a Cuban sports official.

Castro seemed relaxed and proud over the Cuban triumph, which artistically resembled Green Bay's first Super Bowl victory over Kansas City.

"We just weren't strong enough," Suwara, the 29-year-old Californian and spokesman for the team, said. "We knew where they were going. They show you the ball and just continue coming after you."

The U.S. team won the first game from the Cubans, 15-8, and temporarily tempered the enthusiasm of the capacity crowd, which was announced as 16,500.

But like the Packer dynasty in pro football, the Cubans methodically continued their power tactics on offense and their blocking acrobatics on defense and swept the next three games, in the best-of-five-playoffs, 15-10, 15-6, 15-8, in a firm, fair display worthy of international recognition.

Castro accepted the victory like many of the spectators, with a sense of quiet pride. The U. S. team could not have asked for a more honest response from the fans, considering the normal attachment one associates with home-team allegiance.

The Top 5

"I think the Cubans are going to be one of the best teams in the world in the next few years," Suwara said in tribute. "I think they might even crack the top five at Munich."

Castro also seemed delighted with the latest display of Cuban sports muscle, which has materialized in the last month with successes at the Pan American Games and again in this round-robin playoff for the zone berth to Munich. And the premier fielded questions from U.S. newsmen with similar finesse.

Cuba would be interested in a reciprocal volleyball arrangement for a match in the United States, he said, if the competition involved similar circumstances such as Olympic qualifying.

Castro reaffirmed his respect for the U.S. players ("We have nothing against United States people," he said) and added that the cordial reception Cubans provided the U.S. volleyballers "has nothing to do with politics."

Polite, Uncommitted

Castro posed for a picture with Suwara and autographed a flag. Suwara expressed the hope that there could be a "warming of relations" between the two countries, which have been at odds since a 1963 embargo.

But Castro remained polite, if uncommitted.

"I see no relationship between one thing and another," he said, of the differentiation between sports and politics, "although there is always the hope."

Castro's informality was particularly significant, since he was exposing himself to perhaps the largest delegation of U.S. broadcasters and journalists in many years.

Almost all of the questions during the interview concerned Cuban sports. Castro was surrounded by the reporters, who followed him across the floor of the arena as he attempted to leave, while armed security guards watched, more in awe than in any attempt to disturb the congenial group.

Most interviewers prefaced their questions with *"Comandante,"* the designation by which Castro is known in Cuba. Journalists who had followed the premier years before agreed that he looked fit and even frisky for the pressures that consume in governing a country with so many heavy burdens, particularly economic.

"To what do you owe your good health?" a journalist asked Castro, as he finished posing for a picture with Neil Leifer, a U.S. photographer.

"Sports," Castro said. He smiled and gently rubbed the dark whiskers of his beard, a man satisfied with the success of the hour. Tomorrow would come soon enough.

Tuesday

Rose's 3 Doubles Overcome Cubs

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Pete Rose clubbed three doubles, scored three runs and batted in another today to lead the Cincinnati Reds to a 5-4 victory over the Chicago Cubs, stopping Ferguson Jenkins's bid for his 21st victory.

Rose doubled in the first and scored on George Foster's fielder's choice, doubled in the second to score Woody Woodward, who had singled and advanced on an infield out, and scored himself on Hal McRae's single. Rose doubled again in the sixth and scored on a McRae single.

Ernie Banks hit his third home run of the year and the 512th of his career in the fourth inning. The first baseman, making his first start since July 15, moved into a seventh-place tie with Eddie Mathews on the all-time homer list.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

Pittsburgh	010	003	000	4	9	0
Atlanta	001	001	100	3	5	2

Blass, Giusti (7) and Sanguillen; Niekro (12-11) and Williams. W—Blass (12-8). HR—H. Aaron (36th).

(Second Game)

Pittsburgh	015	203	003	15	19	2
Atlanta	020	020	000	4	8	2

Moose, Briles (6) and Sanguillen; Kelley, Nash (3), Barber (6) and King. W—Moose (8-7). L—Kelley (7-5). HR—Williams (26th), Lum (9th), Clemente (13th), Oliver (8th, 9th), Robertson (25th).

San Fran.	002	102	000	5	8	3
New York	000	004	000	4	6	1

Carrithers, Johnson (6) and Gibson; McAndrew, Ryan (6), Frisella (7) and Grote. W—Carrithers (3-2). L—McAndrew (0-5). HR—Bonds (24th).

San Diego	000	001	000	1	4	0
Philadelphia	000	021	00x	3	7	1

Norman, Severinsen (6), Kelley (7) and Barton; Wise (13-10) and McCarver. L—Norman (3-11).

St. Louis	100	001	001	3	6	0
Houston	000	001	010	2	7	1

Gibson (12-11) and Simmons; Wilson (11-8) and Blatt.

Los Angeles	120	002	010	6	12	1
Montreal	030	300	04x	12	11	1

Sutton, Mikkelsen (2), Moeller (6), Fene (8) and Haller, Sudakis (8); Strohmayer, Marshall (7) and Bateman, Boccabella (9). W—Strohmayer (5-5). L—Sutton (12-11). HR—Day (4th), Fairly (12th), Lefebvre (12th), Parker (5th), Staub (12th).

Cincinnati	000	010	002	3	5	0
Chicago	201	002	10x	6	11	0

Gullet, Cloninger (5), Gibbon (7) and Bench; Pizarro (5-2) and Cannizzaro. L—Gullet (14-5). HR—James (1st).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota	100	001	000	2	5	0
Detroit	003	010	00x	4	5	0

Luebber, Strickland (7) and Mitterwald; Cain (6-6) and Freehan. L—Luebber (2-4). HR—McAuliffe (16th).

New York	000	000	110	2	12	1
Oakland	000	310	31x	8	12	0

Kekich, Aker (5), Ley (7) and Munson; Dobson, Fingers (8) and Duncan. W—Dobson (13-3). L—Kekich (8-7). HR—Green (13th).

The Raptures of the Underwater World

By Robert Lipsyte

BAY SHORE, N.Y., Aug. 24 (NYT).—"Man can drop down a mountainside, float back up again, or through a canyon, merely by inhaling and exhaling, by moving his feet a little bit," said Bob Shorout, his gin and tonic forgotten, his eyes far away. "You think in all that beauty and it's all your own private domain. It's specially yours because you can't communicate down there. You can't turn to your buddy and say, 'Wow.' It's very strange. But when you come up again you've often forgotten what you saw. You only remember it was beautiful and you want to go back down."

Shorout began diving as a youngster in New York, inspired by a comic book character called Submariner, who was more at home in water than on land. With a mask made of an old coffee can, plexiglass and plastic, and a length of garden hose for a snorkel, Shorout roamed Mill Basin. "When you remove something from the bottom that the rest of the world thought was lost forever, no matter what it is, it's a treasure. And once you start doing it, you can't resist."

His wife, leaning across the table at Flynn's, a dockside restaurant here, said, "Wherever he goes, he always finds something, even if it's just trouble or someone needing help. Tell him what happened in Maui, Bobby."

Search Patterns

Shorout shrugged. "Search patterns are my bag, that's all."

"Oh, Robert," said his wife. "He was out in this little boat with a native, he wanted to listen to whales, and there was this woman on a schooner. She was just about to commit suicide, her 4-year-old boy was washed off the boat and her husband jumped after him and she hadn't seen them for hours. Don't you think Bobby saved them both, just because a window, and you know, he never telephoned me. I didn't find out about it until the newspapers called me, they asked me if I...."

"They should have worn life jackets," said Shorout. "Safety, that's what you've got to stress. Water is a hostile environment. Father and his 23-year-old son walked into my dive shop to buy mask and fins. I told them not to use their tank and regulator without training, but they went to Lake Ronkonkoma and now the father is pulling his hair out."

Shorout, a commercial diver for 11 years, the chief instructor for Suffolk County Civil Defense Rescue Scuba and a consultant to the medical examiner's office, has horror tales to tell of foolhardy recreational divers; but his own feelings under water border the mystical.

"I get visions, feminine visions..."

"Oh, Robert..."

Wailing Sounds

"Well, to me all beautiful images are feminine and I feel and hear beautiful wailing sounds, girls singing in a chorus, sounds that have no pattern, that aren't in rhythm with the fish or the currents..."

He paused, head cocked, as if trying to tune in an elusive signal. His partner in the coastal diving academy, Bob Hersey, said, "Not all the so-called raptures of the deep are necessarily rapturous. In northern water, images are more likely to be hostile. In the denseness of cold water, sound seems to come at you, and something seen from the corner of your eye appears monstrous. It's like the DTs or a bad trip."

As government and commercial contracts have decreased recently, the ten-year-old academy has become Shorout's "bread and butter," he said. More than 1,000 scuba students are processed annually, from beginners to highly specialized professionals and oceanographers. Basic scuba is a $65, five-week course that includes lectures, pool work, and open water dives leading to a 33-foot certification. One recent class included several middle-aged men, a teen-aged girl and a young man in a wheelchair. The basic equipment costs between $200 and $400, hopefully spent in Shorout's dive shop here, and the further possibilities in courses, advanced equipment and exotic diver's holidays seen ocean-deep.

Deeply tanned, grey-bearded, fortyish, Shorout looks like the holy man as he talks. "This is our last frontier. Our land is becoming contaminated. There's nothing on the moon. All we have left is the sea. A diver takes a look, sees the beauty, the life, he becomes conscious of that environment, and hopefully he'll want to make sure it's not contaminated too.

"For me, well, this is not my world up here. My world is down there. As a kid, I wanted to pull the plug on the ocean and see what's there. And I still do. Down there, I feel I'm a fish and when I'm down there I have no desire to come to the surface.

NCAA Censures Notre Dame

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 24 (AP).—The National Collegiate Athletic Association said yesterday it had censured Notre Dame University for administration of its program of financial aid to student-athletes.

The NCAA said the action was taken at the infractions committee meting in San Francisco that ended Saturday. It was announced yesterday after notification of Notre Dame officials.

The resolution of censure said a form offering aid to student-athletes issued by the head football coach places administration of the aid in the hands of coaches rather than the university's regular scholarship awards authority.

The resolution called upon the university immediately to halt management of the funds through coaches.

At South Bend, Ind., Ed (Moose) Krause, athletic director for the Irish, said, "I am disappointed that the NCAA has seen fit to reprimand the University of Notre Dame for the use of a letter-of-intent form which has been openly used by coach Ara Parseghian for six years with the full approbation of the athletic department.

"The department has felt and still feels," he added, "that the use of this form is well within both the letter and spirit of NCAA legislation. It will be a simple matter to amend the form so it will conform to the strictest interpretation of the NCAA constitution, and this we intend to do."

A Notre Dame spokesman said the letter-of-intent form, which includes a space at the bottom for the signature of both the athlete and Parseghian, was started when the coach arrived at South Bend six years ago.

A spokesman said the infraction appears to be Parseghian's signature on the forms. The NCAA said that only the chairman of the school's grant-in-aid scholarship program should sign the preliminary letter.

The Scoreboard

SWIMMING—At Waidkraiburg, W.G., West Germany won a triangular event, scoring 285 points to 224 for the Netherlands and 119 for Britain. Werner Lampe of West Germany was the outstanding performer, winning the 200, 400 and 1,500 meter free-style races and clocking an intermediate time of 8 minutes 38.1 seconds for 800 meters in the 1,500, which is 3.3 seconds better than the European record.

YACHTING—At Marstrand, Sweden, Glen Foster and Peter Dean of New York won the world Tempest championship with a second place in the sixth and last race. They had 45.7 penalty points to 50 for the British duo of Alan Warren and David Hunt, who took second. John and James Linville of the United States were third at 50.7.

CHESS—At Ventura, Calif., an Australian and an American tied for the U.S. Open championship, with scores of 10-2. Winners were former U.S. champion Larry Evans of Reno, Nev., and Walter Browne of Australia.

The Chocolate Kid, Grown Old, Lives in Museum of Memories

"Pugilistic ghosts of the great black champions . . . peered out of the murky darkness that shrouded Coogan's Bluff last night and cheered Kid Chocolate, long, lean Cuban stick of licorice, to victory in a fight . . . (during which) 50,000 fans were whipped into a wild holocaust of emotion.'

Ed Sullivan in The New York Evening Graphic.

HAVANA, Aug. 24 (NYT).—In other years, people would drive past the house, point proudly to the plush setting with the 1929 black Packard in the driveway and say, "Here is where The Kid lives. Here is the home of the champion."

Today, however, all that seemed preserved from the architectural dream of Cristobal Diaz were the tall, stately ceiba trees. Little boys frolicked in the nude in driveways that once housed large limousines, people stared from second-floor windows at passersby, and crowds gathered at the sight of a 1959 black Lincoln Continental in front of 1508 48th Street.

Luis Eligio Sardinias answered a knock at the door, his dark, deep eyes filled with doubt. Yes, he said, his father was home. One moment, please.

Memorabilia

A slight breeze from the trees gently opened the door, revealing a magnificent museum of memorabilia.

Walls, unpainted for years, were covered with pictures, photos which probably had not been moved from the day they were placed 40 years ago. Two photos of a nude man were so perfect in form that they seemed statuesque.

Faces appeared through a dark hallway, and figures quickly rushed out with mops and water to wash mosaic tiles that would have dazzled visitors decades earlier.

From out of the hallway appeared a slight man in pajamas, his face familiar from the pictures, but his form obviously extended by age.

Such Precision

He put out his hand and revealed long, lean fingers, hands that once flicked punches with such precision that some writers of his times were willing to call him "the world's greatest boxer."

He smiled as his son rushed to the center of the room with two scrapbooks, books that were falling apart, but which seemed to contain each precious moment of the past. Luis turned a page to one of the dozens of clippings from the fight that endeared his father to boxing fans throughout the world, the lightweight match with Al Singer.

"Al Singer was the idol of the Jewish fans," The Kid said. "I was the Spanish idol. They had never taken little men into the stadium before. We got into the stadium and gave them a good show."

Good show is an understatement. The following excerpt, from a story written by Ed Sullivan in The New York Evening Graphic, reveals the stature of the fight:

"Pugilistic ghosts of the great black champions of the prize ring, from Pete Jackson, the peerless, to George Dixon, affectionately known as 'Little Chocolate,' peered out of the murky darkness that shrouded Coogan's Bluff last night and cheered Kid Chocolate, long, lean Cuban stick of licorice, to victory in a fight that throbbed with action of such blazing hue in the 11th and 12th rounds that 50,000 fans were whipped into a wild holocaust of emotion."

Kid Chocolate, 61 years old, smiled fondly, and age suddenly disappeared from his face. There he was, walking briskly on Broadway and 47th Street, in that smashing white suit, hounded by autograph seekers shouting, "Hey, Kid, sign this for my little boy, will you?"

Kid Chocolate grossed more than $500,000 in his professional boxing career. From the memorable brawl with Al Singer in the Polo Grounds, which he won, he sent home $50,000 to his mother, more than enough for a payment on a house.

One More Time

"My best fights were in New York," The Kid said, while his family grouped around him to listen to the stories just one more time. "I lived in New York for ten years. Everybody knew me there."

In an era that produced scores of sports heroes, the name Kid Chocolate had its own magic. He held two world titles, and what he lost usually came under less than ideal conditions.

"The fight with Tony Canzoneri in 1931," he recalled. "They took the fight from me. After the fight, Tony called his mother and said, 'Hello mamma, hello papa, I had a bad fight, but I win anyway.'"

Kid Chocolate came home to Cuba in 1937, to the house he had custom-built for $27,000 five years earlier. His home today is a skeleton of its grandeur, stripped of all but the necessities for survival.

Trivia Preserved

Yet The Kid has preserved every possible piece of trivia from his fight career: Boxing gloves, deflated bags, tarnished trophies. A custombuilt wooden closet that once contained 24 expensive suits still houses a tattered bathrobe that unquestionably belongs in a boxing Hall of Fame.

The Kid still follows the fight game, he said, but it is just not the same anymore.

"They don't know anything," he said of today's fighters, including some of the many amateur heroes in his country. "They take too many punches. They don't know how to defend."

Kid Chocolate learned self-defense, from the time that he began carrying the bags of an American fighter named Johnny Wallace, who would urge him on with the phrase, "Come on, Kid," a phrase that, coupled with his ebony color, contributed to his nickname.

The pride of The Kid's life now is his 6-month-old grandson, who weighs 25 pounds, a heavyweight by baby standards.

"I wish I could get to New York again," he said. "But I have my family here."

Does he think the people remember him as one of the great fighters?

"They never forget The Kid," he said.

EVERY
WEDNESDAY
the FRENCH NATIONAL LOTTERY
IS DRAWN
FIRST PRIZE: 1 MILLION Frs.
TICKET: 26 Frs. TENTH: 3 Frs.

Observer

A Correction

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Here is a patient letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, Jerry W. Friedheim. He states that, contrary to something written by this columnist recently, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has never said anything to suggest that the Army was incapable of combat in Vietnam once its strength there dropped below a quarter of a million men.

Baker

He adds that the number of soldiers there now is already well below a quarter-million, that it will be 184,000 or lower by Dec. 1, and that the remaining American troops will continue to engage in fighting when necessary to protect American lives.

* * *

In short, Mr. Friedheim suggests that Mr. Laird has been egregiously misrepresented in the article in question, an article which asserted that the military...

But who cares what the article asserted? That was last week's print, many will say. Too many. Why dwell on it? We have consumed last week's print. Or better yet, happily escaped it. We want our newspaper to get on with today's print.

Poor Secretary Laird! It is almost impossible to correct the injustice which has been done him. If we persist in explaining how the injustice arose, and what the article said, and how the suggestion wrongly imputed to the secretary reduced the weight of the argument, we will surely lose to boredom all those hundreds of thousands of readers whom Mr. Laird deserves as witnesses.

* * *

Acting Assistant Secretary Friedheim doubtless realizes the hopelessness of the problem, for his letter makes no request for a correction. Perhaps he understands why it is so difficult for a newspaper to confess error.

The main reason is not, as commonly supposed, that newspapers fear celebration of their errors might be bad for their business, although this is probably one explanation, just as it is one of the explanations why surgeons, presidents of the United States, TV repairmen and taxi drivers do not issue daily press releases recording their mistakes. As the old saying goes, to err is human, but nobody ever got re-elected by boasting about it.

* * *

The more basic consideration when a newspaper confronts the necessity of admitting error, however, is how to get the public interested enough in it to read all about it. The fact is that, except for the poor devil who has been wrongly identified in print as a stickup man, very few people will sit still for a half-column of type explaining that he is not a stickup man, after all, but merely a witness to the stickup whose name happened to have been wrongly transcribed from a police report by one of our reporters whose mind was not fully concentrated on his work last night on account of his having sat up half the night before with his baby, who is teething, and being half-sick himself with worry about whether he has high blood pressure, all reporters being notorious hypochondriacs, you see.

* * *

The presumption of most newspapers, based on two centuries of applying the marketplace test to human nature, is that the great public wants to know who pulled this afternoon's stickups, not who was victimized by yesterday's newspapers.

The old assumption about the public's not being interested in journalists was probably right. It was only when Vice-President Agnew passed the public the catnip with the suggestion that the journalists were acting in an inhuman conspiracy that anyone became interested in them.

We do not believe that it was a conspiracy which led to the injustice committed against Mr. Laird the other day. We rather believe it sprang from a slothful moment of confronting a piece of blank paper with the mind locked in the "off" position. This, of course, could be an error.

In any case, since it seems impossible to make a proper amend, may we suggest, Mr. Friedheim, out of an ancient memory of military custom which may, alas, be dead, that you clip this column from the newspaper and give it to Secretary Laird with the explanation that it entitles him to one visit with the chaplain.

Julian Beck extreme right, at a 1968 performance of "Paradise Now," just before Beck and his Living Theater troupe withdrew from the Avignon Festival after charges by the mayor that public order was threatened.

AP.

The Living Theater's Trial in Brazil

By Joseph Novitski

BELO HORIZONTE, Brazil, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Early on each of the cool, clear mornings that marks this time of year on the Brazilian central plateau, Julian Beck and his wife, Judith Malina, begin a daily routine of work on what they call the most important project yet undertaken by their Living Theater group.

The project for free theater in the streets is taking shape as a huge cycle of plays known as "The Heritage of Cain." It was this project that brought the Living Theater to Brazil 13 months ago and led them to the provincial town of Ouro Preto, a national monument for its Portuguese baroque buildings, where they were arrested on charges of drug possession.

Now their work, separately and together, is disciplined by the fact that they are living as prisoners here in the political police headquarters for the state of Minas Gerais. It is interrupted these days for court sessions in the trial of the Becks and 13 other members of their troupe on charges of possessing marijuana, but also for press interviews.

In their seven weeks as prisoners in the cream-colored police building on Belo Horizonte's main avenue, the Becks have become celebrities again, as they have after previous brushes with police in the United States and France. Their untrammeled work routine, their four hours together daily and their frequent interviews all make them privileged prisoners by normal Brazilian standards.

In a two-hour interview, totally unsupervised in an office for detectives, the Becks said they were aware of their special treatment and were a little worried that it might end as a result of a campaign begun in their favor by friends in the United States. The campaign has yielded contributions for their rising legal expenses.

The Becks, who founded the Living Theater in New York in 1947, are no strangers to jail. Both had been imprisoned for pacifist activities in the United States, and both later served short jail terms for resisting federal agents in 1964 during the seizure of the Living Theater for $28,000 in taxes due.

After the federal seizure, the company put in four years of barnstorming in Europe and returned from self-exile in 1968. The troupe, which had employed audience participation in its years in a loft theater near 14th Street in Manhattan, had frequently been praised.

Its new mode, more abstract and anarchistic, was displayed at Yale in "Paradise Now" and three other plays. The Becks were arrested, and later cleared, on a charge of indecent exposure in New Haven. They took their works next to the Brooklyn Academy of Music and then on tour, later returning to Europe.

The money-raising campaign has also started a small stream of letters to Brazilian authorities that accuse the police of having beaten and tortured the members of the troupe. But the Becks have emphatically denied that they have been tortured, beaten or mistreated.

The issue, so far as the group is concerned, should be laid to rest by sworn affidavits by two members, Vicente Segura, a Peruvian, and Evanildo Silvino, a Brazilian, to be inserted into the court record. In the affidavits, according to their lawyer, the men reported that they were pushed and shoved and had their feet stepped on during police questioning.

It is the trial itself and their future plans that now most interest the Becks and their group. If found guilty by the municipal judge who is hearing their case in Ouro Preto, two hours away by bus, the Becks and their followers could be sentenced to from one to five years' imprisonment.

No one connected with the case seems to think that any of the Living Theater people will have to serve a sentence.

"If this were a normal case, I think acquittal would be as easy as pie," said Arioswaldo Pires, primary Brazilian lawyer defending the group. "But it is not a normal case."

The trial, now at the stage of hearing prosecution witnesses, could legally last another three months. The Becks' defense is that the marijuana found during the police search of the house was put there, and one prosecution witness has been caught in technical contradictions that might weaken the police case.

Friends of the group, including the Brazilian actress Ruth Escobar, have begun legal maneuvers that could lead to presidential decrees expelling the group from Brazil. Police, lawyers and defendants seem to believe this will happen, either before or after the trial is completed.

Then the Becks plan to return to the United States to see their four-year-old daughter, to replenish their financial backing and to choose another country for the six or eight months of work remaining on "The Heritage of Cain."

The Becks avoided describing "The Heritage of Cain" in detail but described it as a cycle of 150 plays, short and long, to be performed in streets, public squares and schools. The cycle could take three weeks to complete in a large city, they said, or three days in a small town.

PEOPLE: *'The Good Life' For The Great One*

In keeping with his status as "The Great One," television comedian **Jackie Gleason** has announced that he is supervising the construction of a five-level, $500,000 townhouse with "a sunken pit for my pool table and—how sweet it is—a bar in almost every room." The Brooklyn-born actor, currently struggling along on $100,000-a-year unemployment compensation from CBS, is leaving Miami but won't go far. "I'm building this weird castle at Inverrary, a big development west of Fort Lauderdale," said Gleason, 55. "It began as a $300,000 deal, but I'll be lucky to escape for half a million." The house will have 12,000 square feet and 14 rooms, only two of which will be bedrooms, since "we have a lot of places to dine, to shoot pool and to drink. It's a fun house, something I always wanted to build."

The "Jackie Gleason Show" went off the air after the 1970 season when The Great One refused to bow to CBS demands that he turn the 60-minute variety show into a full-time situation comedy known as "The Honeymooners." Since leaving the airways, Gleason has married the former **Beverly McKittrick** and "we've been living the good life—booze and romance."

* * *

The dinner that's still got all Britain buzzing—Prime Minister **Ted Heath's** soiree for **Olivia De Havilland** and several other friends—was just perfect, down to the last sip of champagne, recalled the actress yesterday. After melon, roast duck, mousse and savory, Olivia told the PM's fortune, Chinese-style, and discovered that his best years are yet to come. "I told him we were both born under the same sign in the Chinese horoscope—the Year of the Dragon," said Olivia. "It is the most felicitous and luckiest sign there is. It means the middle years of your life are lucky, but the last third is luckier still. He said he would tell his friends about it." Heath, added the actress, who met him aboard the Queen Elizabeth ten years ago, "hasn't changed a bit. He looks even better now, thanks to that gorgeous suntan."

* * *

A phoney glass jewel completely faked out a gang of thieves who left behind a fortune in real gems in the Saint-Tropez lodgings of an Indian prince, police said yesterday. Although the robbers made off with $8,000 in jewels and $2,000 cash from the residence of the **Prince of Baroda**, they passed up a large collection of valuable rings stuck into a velvet tray. The most impressive-appearing stone, the police said, was a glass imitation—apparently leading the gang to believe that the rest were worthless too.

WHAT HAPPENED TO FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW—The former child star (seen above in 1937 with Spencer Tracy in "Captains Courageous"), now 47, has been in the shoe business in California for the past 20 years, as PR man for the Zinny Shoe Co.

* * *

Princess Anne has been confirmed as a competitor in the European equestrian championships at Burghley, England, Sept. 2-5, but not as a member of the official British team of four, the event's organizers said yesterday. Anne, 21, who underwent an operation for an ovarian cyst only seven weeks ago, is the only one of Britain's eight individual riders named so far. She will ride her eight-year-old gelding Doublet, who carried her to 13th place in the Bridge Trials at Sussex over the weekend.

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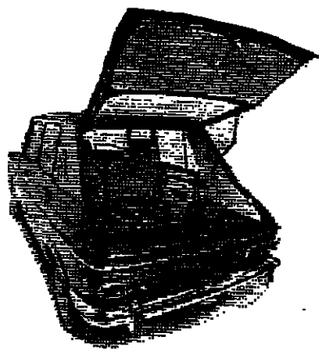

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